

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXXIII. No. 10

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., May 22, 1940

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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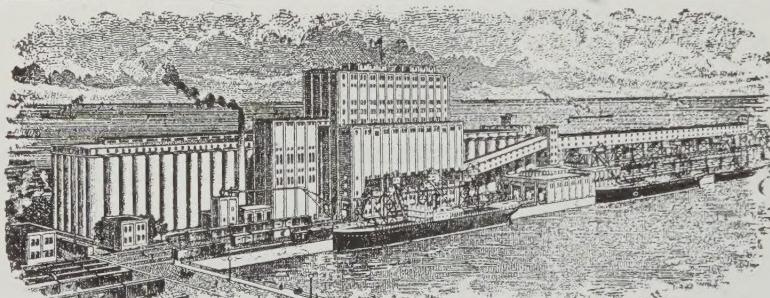
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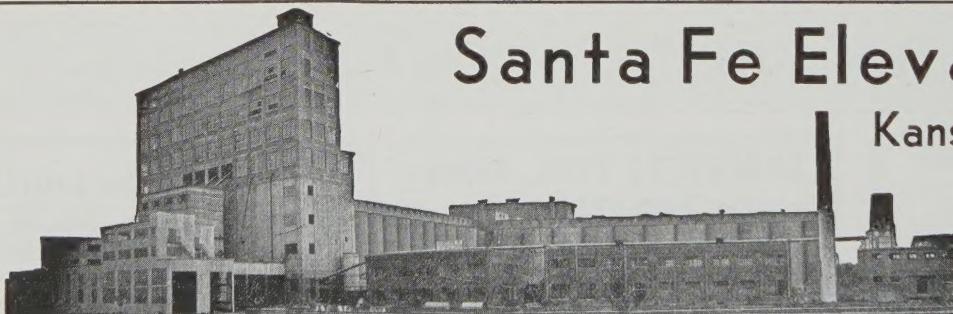


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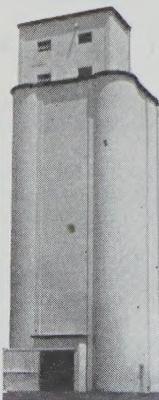
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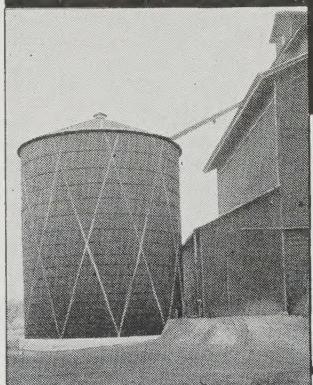
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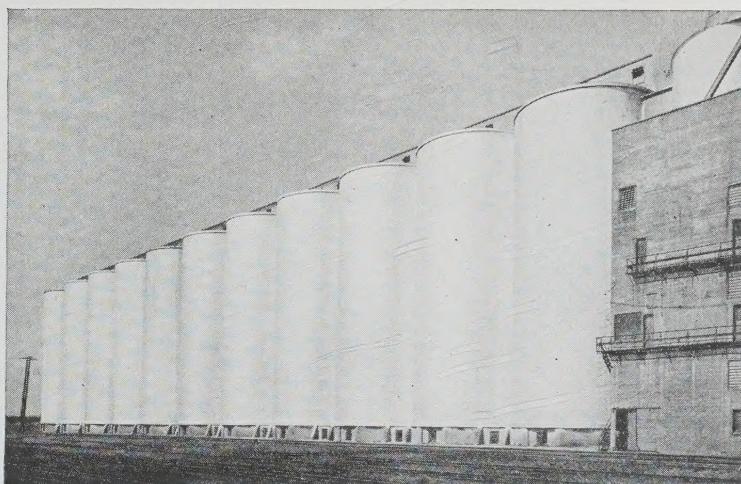
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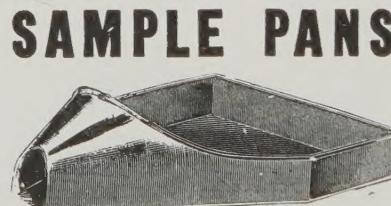
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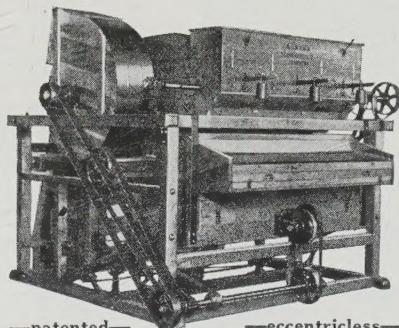
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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**

Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD

Established 1898

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER

Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 22, 1940

THERE IS NO place for rudeness and ill temper in business. It costs the bee its life to sting; and a human almost as much.

THE MANY reports of wind damage to iron cladded elevators in this number again emphasizes the advantage of securely renailing all iron roofing and siding at least once a year.

ONE of the encouraging practices told of in several news items in this number is the razing of obsolete or worn out elevators and their replacement by modern up to the minute houses equipped with fast handling machinery.

A MINNESOTA grain company is being sued by a woman claiming to be injured by the company's truck, for \$25,000 damages. This is where public liability insurance relieves a lot of worry and care. Some truck drivers have traveled several hundred thousand miles without an accident. Careful drivers as well as insurance are always a pleasing protection.

LOCAL MEETINGS of the grain dealers of any section are such potent promoters of friendly relations, grain dealers throughout the surplus grain states are glad to attend monthly meetings as they help to smooth out disputes and differences and remove rancor and hate.

OUR NEWS ITEMS reflect an increased use of concrete floors not only in basements, but in elevator offices and decks of truck scales. Hard, firm floors facilitate keeping the elevator clean and free from rubbish, but they also reduce the fire hazards and increases permanency.

GRAIN DEALERS of the warm south and the cold north are finding a profitable sideline in the operation of a cold storage locker plant. Maintaining a uniform temperature in the lockers does not require much attention, so that the elevator owner has little to do but collect rent for his lockers.

DELIVERY of soft red winter wheat on Kansas City Board of Trade futures beginning in December, in addition to the grades of hard wheat at present deliverable, will tie up that Southwestern market more definitely with those of Eastern cities and make it safer for spreaders and hedgers.

COUNTRY GRAIN elevator operators wearied with worry over the condition of grain in their deep bins and stopped from turning the contents by the expense of elevation are beginning to install modern thermometers which facilitate and expedite the determination of the temperature of any bin's contents.

THE MARVELOUS success of the soybean processing plants in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois is encouraging the building of new plants even as far west as the wheat growing state of Kansas where a new modern processing plant is in prospect at Emporia. This will encourage sunflower growers to try soya beans.

BURSTING BINS reported in this number give ample proof of lack of proper construction to withstand lateral stress which always accompanies bulk storage. Properly constructed storage bins when supported on a strong foundation withstand all stress unless the termites rob the wooden beams of their strength.

ARBITRATION as a means to adjust differences recently proved its value to an Ohio shipper who was awarded \$79.28 by the arbitration com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade against a receiver who bungled in handling the warehouse certificates tendered on the shipper's purchase of the future as a hedge. The com'ite seems to have leaned backward in favor of the shipper, as it is doubtful whether his claim would have been recognized in court.

ILLINOIS competitors of Mr. Finnegan would be pleased to know how many times an overbidding grain buyer must fail to insure his staying out of the grain business. The prevailing conviction is that three times should be enough. Few grain dealers have attained satisfactory success by fighting their competitors.

WATERPROOFING the outside walls of concrete elevators, no doubt, prolongs the life of concrete storage plants, but the very fact that many concrete elevators have long been exposed to the elements without discovery of any leaks, the trouble must be due to lack of a supervision of the mixing and constructing of the walls.

HIGHWAY USERS pay their way, according to the Eastman report on transportation, but champions of the rails question the basis of calculation. It is certain, however, that both agencies of transportation are burdenosely taxed. Railroad taxes are used for the upkeep of public schools and gasoline taxes are diverted to relief.

HERE'S A NEW SWINDLE which the Indiana elevator operators can be depended upon to fall for! An Oregon bucolic wins the sympathetic ear of the grain dealer with a plaintive story about his new dairy farm and his struggle to get it started with his need of a few sacks of feed to finish out a flock of pullets for the market. He never returns with cash and seldom for a second load. Unfortunately, an alert dealer who had trusted the feeder with feed before notified the police and the swindler is now incarcerated.

INDIANA is fortunate the secretaries and headquarters of fifteen state business associations are in the Hoosier capital, and all these officials are now co-operating with the Indiana state police to provide statewide protection against check forgers and other swindlers striving to impose upon credulous merchants. This excellent cooperative campaign against criminals should be adopted in every state where merchants in different lines have organized state associations for the promotion and safeguarding of their common business interests.

THE DISPOSAL of cobs and husks has long been a perplexing problem for grain elevator operators in the surplus corn states. Many have erected expensive cob burners which have proved a dangerous fire hazard. Others have provided cob bins or dumps which facilitate the quick loading of farmers' trucks without shoveling and thus help to fertilize farmers' acres without extra expense for fertilizer. Spouting cobs, husks and dust to a cob house necessitates so much shoveling, farmers neglect to take home a load of refuse even when wanted.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

ELEVATOR operators who store cash in their offices will be glad to know that long hours of daylight seem to discourage thieves and robbers so that the reports of elevators being robbed during the summer are few compared with the many reports published in our news columns during the winter.

BULK STORAGE bins for grain have long been wished for by the bag handling warehousemen of the Pacific Coast, but this year finds many of them planning the construction of bulk handling elevators and our news columns tell of the actual completion of many modern grain handling plants. The arduous labor of handling a large crop in two bushel bags is forbidden to anyone who has ever witnessed the ease with which a modern elevator handles even the largest crop of combined grain.

ELEVATOR OWNERS who contemplate the installation of modern weighing facilities cannot overlook the fact that some progressive improvers are installing truck scales with decks of 30 and 40 feet length, the purpose being to weigh trucks and trailers at the same time and thus avoid the necessity of uncoupling the trailer for obtaining correct gross and tare weights. Some elevator operators are expediting the unloading of trailers and semi-trailers by the installation of power shovels.

THE 8 to 1 decision by the Supreme Court of the United States May 20 upholding the validity of the bituminous coal act of 1937 authorizing the bureaucracy to set minimum prices for coal at the mine goes far to extend the power of government to control industry, under the declaration by the court that "The fixing of prices, proscription of unfair trade practices, and establishment of marketing rules respecting such sales constitute regulations within the competence of congress under the commerce clause."

You May Count That Day

If you sit down at set of sun
And count the acts that you have done,
And, counting find
One self-denying deed, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard;
One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went—
Then you may count that day well spent.

But if, through all the livelong day,
You've cheered no heart, by yea or nay —
If, through it all
You've nothing done that you can trace
That brought sunshine to one face—
No act most small
That helped some soul and nothing cost—
Then count that day as worse than lost.
—George Eliot

THE EXPENSE of power has finally driven elevator operators to give serious consideration to the installation of diesel engines and our news items in this number tell of the installation of six new diesels. While the modern oil engine costs a small fortune the saving is sufficient to encourage elevator men to experiment with the claimed economy in the cost of operation.

LOCOMOTIVE sparks were credited with more fires forty years ago than almost any other known cause of grain elevator destruction, but our news items in this number tell of only one iron clad Illinois elevator being burned because of a hot locomotive spark. Heavily burdened freight engines spout just as many hot sparks as ever, but the iron cladding of country elevators prevents sparks starting fires.

SALUTARY provisions of the Logan-Walter bill are that governmental agencies shall issue rules and amendments to rules only after notice and public hearings, and that any agency shall reconsider a rule upon petition of any person having a substantial interest in its effect. The private enterprise that has built up America cannot continue to function expansively unless assured of a fair deal now denied by the autocratic bureaucracy.

The "CHILDREN KEEP OUT" sign was not working so when four-year-old Marjorie grew tired awaiting the grinding of her father's grist of chicken feed, she wandered in to watch the operation. Unfortunately, this Illinois elevator tolerated an unguarded hole in the floor and little Marjorie stepped into it. She still lives, but her leg was badly lacerated by the moving machinery. Elevator operators who cherish a peace of mind not only post signs warning children to stay out, but they see to it that none are admitted where machinery is moving. The little ones are fully entitled to every protection machinery operators can give them.

OPERATORS of elevators built of concrete staves will be deeply interested in learning how to keep rain from being blown into the seams of the structure when operators of monolithic concrete tanks experience difficulty in preventing rain from seeping in through outside walls. Whenever Jack Frost depresses the thermometers below thirty-two degrees he congeals any water which does seep in and often causes the walls to bulge. However, owners of all concrete storage elevators can obtain protection from blowing rains seeping in through porous walls by iron cladding the outside walls of their storage tanks as was done by an Iowa elevator operator whose plant was illustrated in the JOURNALS for April 10th. Elevators with leaking walls are a delusion that is quite sure to lead to heavy losses.

Price-Pegging an Evil

Speculation in grain futures has been so over-publicized in the press that bureaucrats lose sight of the greater cash grain business.

By pegging the price of the futures the bureaucrat fondly imagines he has set a limit below which the price of grain cannot fall, when in fact cash grain will continue to find its commercial level.

Price pegging does not regulate the futures market. Pegging the quotation destroys the market. Normally the cash and futures keep in step to the advantage of merchandisers and processors who hedge their positions in the pits to avoid loss thru fluctuations.

Pegging the future paralyzes the brain of the grain market while leaving the body vulnerable, with no more wisdom than displayed by the ostrich hiding its head in the sand.

A pegged price is not responsive to changing trade conditions. It is bearish, as the pegged price is a mark, down to which buyers tend to lower their bids. Thus the pegged price by discouraging investment is harmful to the producers whom it pretends to benefit.

Back in 1929 the Washington administration was told America could not endure liquidation; and all the governmental action taken since to prevent readjustment has only prolonged the depression. Just so will artificial means to prevent natural liquidation in the commodity markets destroy the sound basis for immediate recovery.

Better Seed, Larger Yields

The splendid work of the various crop improvement associations which supplement the work of the agricultural experiment stations should result in greatly increased yields of grain as well as improvement in the quality of the grain brought to market and any assistance or encouragement given agencies making for more and better grain, merit every encouragement the grain trade can give them.

The sloppy methods of careless farmers have greatly reduced both the quantity and the quality of their crops. Men engaged in every other line of production recognize they must vigilantly scrutinize every department of their plants or take it on the chin. Alert farmers improve their methods and their practices and attain a success that the slothful wish for, but neither merit or get. Begging gratuities or loans from the AAA is foreign to the practices of progressive grain growers.

Most grain buyers fully recognize the great advantage to all concerned, themselves included, resulting from the production of larger yields of grain of superior quality. In all markets the grain of higher grades finds ready buyers at a premium, while the off grades are slow to move at a heavy discount.

Get the Government Out of the Grain Business

No business has ever been conducted efficiently or economically by a government. In fact, careful analysis of governmental activities in service or business throughout the world has disclosed a most discouraging proof of inefficiency, extravagance and waste. The record established by the AAA in the marketing of corn and wheat is no departure from the records established by many governments in business activities. Last year, notwithstanding the elevator operators of the land had spare storage for much more corn than the AAA fell heir to, the U. S. government bought and erected over 63,000 steel tanks at an expense of more per bushel than the elevator owners ever asked for handling. Then the government had the expense of loading the tanks, the responsibility of ownership and the expense of unloading the tanks.

Taking over 700,000,000 bushels of grain out of commercial channels deprived the merchants who had provided modern elevator facilities built especially for the efficient handling of grain, of the only commodity they were equipped to handle while the government stored its grain in steel tanks and handled the grain at an expense nearly double what the elevator operators would have been glad to accept. The elevator operators of the country have long specialized in the safe marketing of grain and understand the business thoroughly. It is hoped that the AAA officials now recognize the blundered mess in which they have precipitated the marketing of corn and wheat, but they have continued to delay the promulgation of a grain storage contract that the elevator operators can afford to accept.

The grain trade like all business undertakings of long standing is supported by practical methods that are designed to meet business requirements and conditions. Marketing cannot be conducted according to fixed or arbitrary rules. Crops are never marketed until after harvest and then the grain often comes with a rush that warn experienced elevator operators to meet it with empty bins. The new wheat crop of the far southwest will start moving to market next week yet the various departments of the AAA having to do with the production and handling of grain have not seen fit to draft a contract taking into consideration the seasons and the established methods of marketing grain which through long years of trial have proved the most efficient.

Through a century of carefully conducted experiments the grain trade of U. S. A. has developed the most efficient and the most economical method of marketing grain existing anywhere on the globe, yet the bureaucrats have seen fit to ignore common practices, side-tracked some branches of the business

and stubbornly striven to market farm crops in their own peculiar way, and in utter disregard of the methods long approved by the marketing experts.

While they may succeed ultimately in destroying the efficient grain marketing machinery of the country, they are not likely to help the farmer or to reduce the cost of marketing his products. Less interference, less domination of existing facilities will help the producer more than anything the AAA has yet done.

Corn Subsidy Not Greeted with Enthusiasm

Anyone familiar with the facts leading up to the government's accumulation of 556,000,000 bus. of corn owned or under loan must feel sorry for the administration, trapped as it is by a device of its own making.

To maintain the domestic price of corn the government has set up elaborate machinery and spent enormous sums of money in loans and storage charges.

The unfortunate situation is that corn is badly needed in this country for animal production. Most of the crop is fed. Very little is consumed as human food. Thus the agricultural community must view with misgivings the sale to foreigners of corn needed by feeders at home, and at prices diminished by the subsidy of perhaps 20 to 30 cents per bushel.

Thus the AAA is aiding feeders abroad to compete unfairly with feeders in the United States, and is using the taxpayer's money to perpetrate this uneconomic crime.

Open Interest in Wheat Reduced

Never before in the history of the grain trade has the open interest in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade shrunk as much as during the past ten days.

From a high for the season of 129,-259,000 bus. on May 9 the drop was to 85,345,000 bus. on May 20, a decrease of nearly 44,000,000 bus.

With the expectation that war would inflate the price of wheat and that Norway, Holland, Denmark and Belgium would continue to import cereals the open interest had been increasing steadily from 79,262,000 bus. on Feb. 10, leaping 10,000,000 bus. in the week of Apr. 20 to 27. The decrease in one day exceeded this, having been 14,064,000 bus. May 15, when the price dropped the limit of 10c.

One-third of the long wheat having been sold out the market is left in a sound position to remain at current levels or to respond to price lifting factors if any develop.

It is significant of the strength of the trade that during the drop in prices from \$1.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ for July delivery in April to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c May 18 there were no large or small failures of grain commission firms.

The Incendiaries on the Run

So many grain elevators have been sacrificed to suspicious fires during the last year, both property owners and the fire insurance companies are awakening to the fact that feeble minded arson addicts are wantonly destroying much valuable property. Unusual vigilance on the part of everyone concerned is needed if the existing campaign of sabotage and destruction is to be checked. Owners who have made it a practice to visit their elevator occasionally after dark have been richly rewarded by saving some property from destruction.

Our news columns have brought to light several rewards of vigilance recently, and early this month, Jim Sharp, manager of the Mill Creek Elevator near La Porte, Ind., stepped into the elevator and before he had time to turn on the lights he smelled burning wood and discovered a blaze in the basement. Fortunately, Mr. Sharp had buckets and barrels of water right at hand and he was able to extinguish the fire in the corn and corn husks which had been soaked with kerosene. The pyromaniac who started the fire knew his stuff and selected the most combustible rubbish about the plant for his kerosene bath. No motive has been disclosed for this work of destruction, but it is presumed that some feeble minded carrier of matches had the price of a gallon of gasoline and felt the need of excitement.

The greater the vigilance of elevator owners, the safer will be their property. Careful investigation of recent elevator fires has brought to light so many unwarranted cases of incendiarism, the appalling disclosures call for greater and greater vigilance if your property is to be saved from the flames.

Protein in S-W Wheat

The average protein of 1,612 cars of wheat tested at Kansas City during April by the Kansas state grain department was 15.13%, and 1,375 cars tested by Missouri averaged 14.84%. The total of 2,987 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 15%, compared with 13.85% on 2,049 cars in April, 1939.

The Kansas department reports for the crop year July thru April an average of 13.88% protein on 18,754 cars tested, as against 13.14% on 27,470 cars in July-April, 1938-1939.

The Missouri department shows an average of 13.72% on 15,275 cars in ten months of the crop year, compared with 12.85% on 24,665 cars a year ago.

Government corn in steel tanks was reported to be offered for sale May 13 at 66 to 70c at country stations. Another report is that 67c was asked, to which the county com'ite is entitled to add not over 3c for handling. Corn in elevators is offered by the government, it is reported, at 70c net, loaded at country stations.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Feed mixers and flour millers of the American Millers Ass'n, in session here May 13, reached the conclusion they will ask nothing of the government except a chance to serve "our local communities in the good-old fashioned American way." Operators of small mills in approximately forty states attended the one-day merchandising clinic in Hotel Severin, and elected the following officers: Perry Hayden, Tecumseh, Mich., re-elected president; Emmett Loy, Brookville, O., vice-pres.; Miss L. V. Perdieu, Marion, Ind., sec'y-treas.

Asked — Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: I operate an elevator for an individual. I work alone, except at times I hire a little extra help for a day or two. During harvest season I hire a man for three or four weeks.

What is the maximum hours of work and the minimum wage permissible in this case under the wage and hour law?—F. J. Maire, Erie, Mich.

Ans: This establishment is exempt for two reasons: First, not over 7 persons are employed; second, it is located in the "area of production."

Separation of Feed Ingredients in Elevating?

Grain & Feed Journals: Does feed separate when elevated?—Conlee-Kemper Co., Lewiston, Idaho.

Ans: Feed does not separate in the buckets of the elevator leg, but when dropping down from the head and down through top of bin, the ingredients of less specific gravity will be delayed in reaching the bottom, due to the air offering resistance so that at the very bottom of the bin will be a slightly greater percentage of the heavier ingredient and at the top a greater percentage of the lighter ingredients, assuming they were dry and loose and not agglutinated by molasses.

Program of Nebraska Dealers

For the annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers and Managers Ass'n at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb., May 27 and 28, Sec'y J. N. Campbell has arranged the following excellent program:

Business session 10:30 a. m. to hear reports and appoint com'tees.

Pres. Gene Binning of Dix, Neb., will deliver his annual address at 1:30 p. m.

"Administration of Itinerant Trucker Law," by E. A. Dosek, Department of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

"Is the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n Attaining Its Goal?", by Glen H. LeDoyt, sec'y, Lincoln.

"How Cultural Practices Affect Wheat Yield and Quality," by Dr. F. D. Keim, College of Agriculture, Lincoln.

Address by E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

"Responsibility of the Farmer and Elevator Man in Achieving the Ever-Normal Granary," by Wm. McArthur, chief Commodity Loan and Crop Insurance Division of the A.A.A.

Banquet at 6:30 p. m.

"Progress of the Work on the Missouri," by Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Hoge, district engineer, U. S. Army, will begin Tuesday morning's session at 10:00 a. m., and will be followed by a round table discussion by dealers on both sides of the river.

All dealers are cordially invited by President Binning.

A loan to barley growers was announced May 21 by the Department of Agriculture on the 1940 crop at a base rate of 35 cents a bushel for No. 1 grain stored on farms. Barley stored in commercial warehouses or elevators will be at rates 7 cents a bushel below those for grain stored on farms. Loans will be available until Jan. 1 and will be for a 10-month period.

Grain Trade Council Meeting

After luncheon on Friday, May 10, the first joint conference ever held between the grain and the milling industry was begun at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, with President Magill of the Miller's National Federation presiding.

Vice Pres. Herman Fakler lead off by some thoughts on "Progress thru Understanding." In part he said:

We have a real and fundamental job of developing mutual understanding thru better relations among ourselves, with the farmers whose customers we are, with the general public who are our customers, and with our representatives in local, state and federal governments.

Look at the tools with which we have to work if only we will use them. We have three organizations represented here today, the National Grain Trade Council, the Millers National Federation, and the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. In addition to the many local, state and regional millers and grain associations throughout the country, there are also the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the American Corn Millers Federation, the organized grain exchanges, the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, the Terminal Elevator, Grain Merchants Ass'n, the National Feed Ass'n, the National Hay Ass'n, the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives, the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, the local, state and national organizations of farmers, and a long list of reputable and influential consumer organizations.

The first question which presents itself is, will there be any change in the farm program of the Federal Government as the result of the national election to be held this fall. I look for very little basic change in this program no matter who wins the election.

There is one important feature of the farm program, however, which is likely to undergo some change. That is the method of financing parity payments or the method of insuring parity prices to the farmer. Several methods have been proposed at one time or another as a substitute for direct appropriations and they are in various stages of contemplation. The first of these is outright price-fixing by government statute. A second is full parity loans. A third is the certificate plan. A fourth is the imposition of processing taxes. A fifth is the imposition of manufacturers' excise taxes on tariff-protected articles. We are quite likely to hear more about any one or all of these proposals in the not too distant future.

The foregoing paper had been prepared with the collaboration of Ray B. Bowden, executive vice pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

FRANK A. THEIS, of Kansas City, vice chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, discussed the new government grain storage contract, specifying its seriously objectionable features, especially the absence of a cut-off date. He dwelt upon the threat of construction of additional tank storage with government funds, wastefully adding to the storage capacity maintained by the grain and milling industries.

J. F. LEAHY, Kansas City, spoke in behalf of the grain commission merchant.

Among the other speakers were Mr. Bowden, F. P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis; Elmer W. Reed, Salina, Kan.; Kenneth Templeton and Lester Perrin of Chicago.

A resolution was adopted affirming the purpose to make common cause, not primarily in opposition to acts or policies of government but that they may, by friendly co-operation, do their full share in these so trying times to serve agriculture, industry, all people and the nation itself. It was further resolved that the proper authorities of these two organizations be requested to appoint a joint com'tee to insure hereafter the fullest measure of co-operation in their common interest.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 23, Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

May 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 24. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

May 27, 28. The Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n, Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 3, 4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n. Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 4. Northwest Country Elvtr Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pendleton, Ore.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 19, 20, 21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Jefferson Davis Hotel, Montgomery, Ala.

June 20. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

June 21. Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n, Urbana, Ill.

June 24, 25. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Sargent Hotel, Wawasee, Ind.

June 24, 25, 26, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

June 28, 29. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Hotel Arlington, Binghamton, N. Y.

Aug. 15, 16. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 26, 27, 28. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 14, 15. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, 44th annual, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 9, 10, 11, 1941—Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Indiana Getting Up a Good Program

Sec'y Fred K. Sale is hard at work making arrangements for the midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held June 24 and 25 at Lake Wawasee.

Don F. Stiver, superintendent of the Indiana State Police, will explain a new plan for state-wide protection against check forgers.

Prof. F. S. Miles, associate in Agronomy, Purdue University, will speak on the subject "Which Hybrids Shall I Sell." He is an authority on hybrid seed corns.

Able speakers will be engaged to talk on "Trucking, Its Regulation and Control" on merchandising or salesmanship, and a talk is expected by Ray B. Bowden, of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Interesting and profitable entertainment is being arranged.

As another large convention will be held at a nearby hotel grain dealers are advised to make reservations early at the headquarters hotel, the Sargent Hotel.

Corn sold to England by the Government under the subsidy on 25,000,000 bus. will be shipped in part from northern and eastern Iowa elevators soon, according to Administrator Evans. Shipments from this territory will amount to between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 bus.

From Abroad

Spain is prepared to buy large quantities of wheat, corn and barley for prompt shipment, according to Broomhall.

Finland's ministry of supply on May 19 confiscated all grain. All stores of private grain must be declared. Bread ration cards will soon be distributed.

The Quaker Oats Co. operated plants in Elson, Germany, on the Rhine river, in Denmark and in London, England, besides a cereal mill in Rotterdam, Holland.

Argentina is said to be objecting to the subsidized sale of 20,000,000 bus. of corn by the United States government to Great Britain, as being equivalent to dumping in unfair competition with other American countries.

The port of Churchill, Man., on Hudson's Bay will not be operated this year, the Canadian government has announced, and the 2,500,-000 bus. of wheat in the elevator will remain there because the British admiralty refuses to send a convoy and the British Food Control will not buy wheat in Canada that is not convoyed.

Belgium and Luxembourg between them consumed 59 million bushels of wheat in 1938-39, 37 millions of which came from abroad. Canadian exports of wheat and flour to Belgium in that year were 10½ million bushels. Belgium also imported 21 million bushels of barley, standing next to the United Kingdom in point of total trade in that grain.

Holland's flooding of large areas with salt water will make that land unproductive for several years. In the crop year 1938-39 total wheat consumption amounted to 45 million bushels, of which 30 millions were imported. Canada supplied 6 million bushels. The Netherlands was also one of the world's largest importers of flaxseed, brought in primarily for cattle feed and indirectly providing a large surplus of linseed oil for export.

The invasion of Holland and Belgium by the Germans will have a very definite effect on the flaxseed and linseed oil business in the United States. Crushers of flaxseed for a good many years have been running their Atlantic Coast mills, which represent over 40 per cent of the crushing capacity of the United States, on Argentine flaxseed. One of the conditions which made this situation possible was the existence of a market for the by-product (linseed cake) in Holland and Belgium. A drawback received from the duty paid on the imported flax is an important factor in the export of cake. With markets for linseed cake abroad now eliminated, the crushing of Argentine seed

in the United States will probably come to a standstill and dependence will rest on our domestic crop.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Grain Future Prices Fixed

Heavy liquidation of cash grain and futures set in the week of May 13 to 18 by holders who had expected to ship grain and feedstuffs to Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium in the normal course of trade. With each success of the German arms in overrunning these importing countries fresh waves of liquidation engulfed the Chicago grain pits.

Prices dropped daily 10 cents per bushel.

At the end of the disastrous week Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace requested the exchanges to prohibit trading in grain futures below the closing price of May 18. Agreeably the various exchanges did so, the Chicago futures being pegged as follows:

WHEAT—May, 79; July, 78½; September, 78½; December, 79½.

CORN—May, 59½; July, 59; September, 58½; December, 57½.

OATS—May, 37½; July, 33½; September, 31.

RYE—May, 43½; July, 44½; September, 46½.

SOY BEANS—May, 91¾; July, 89½; October, 77.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the request of the Dominion Government pegged its futures prices for wheat at 70¾c for May, 71¾c for July and 73½c for October delivery, effective at the close May 18.

Fortunately for merchandisers who employ hedges the price for the present at least, has ruled higher than the pegged level. Should the price drop to the pegged quotation and remain there, with no buyers and no trading, cash grain markets would be deprived of the hedging facility, to the great disadvantage of grain dealers and millers.

Kansas City Limits Futures

The directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade adopted a resolution May 18 that until the further order of the board of directors, there shall be no trading in oats or kafir for future delivery, and there shall be no trading in wheat or corn for future delivery in any month other than May, July or September, 1940.

Resolved, that trading in millfeed shall be, and hereby is, prohibited during any day in contracts for future delivery at a price more than \$1 per ton higher or lower than the closing price on the previous day; and further resolved that the resolution of Sept. 6, 1939, is hereby modified and amended accordingly.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Option | High | Low | May 8 | May 9 | May 10 | May 11 | May 12 | May 13 | May 14 | May 15 | May 16 | May 17 | May 18 | May 20 | May 21 |
| Chicago | 111½ | 74½ | 104% | 104½ | 108¾ | 108½ | 105% | 95½ | 85½ | 89 | 84½ | 78¼ | 83¾ | 82 | | |
| Winnipeg* | 93½ | 61¾ | 90½ | 90½ | 91¾ | 90% | 90% | 85½ | 75½ | 76½ | 71½ | 70¼ | 73½ | 71½ | | |
| Kansas City | 106½ | 70¾ | 100% | 99% | 103% | 103% | 101½ | 91½ | 81½ | 85 | 80¾ | 74% | 80½ | 78½ | | |
| Minneapolis | 107½ | 74½ | 102% | 102% | 106½ | 106½ | 103% | 93½ | 84 | 88 | 84½ | 79½ | 84½ | 81½ | | |
| Duluth, durum | 99½ | 62½ | 90½ | 90 | 93½ | 93½ | 91 | 81 | 73½ | 76½ | 72½ | 67½ | 72½ | 72 | | |
| Milwaukee | 111½ | 75 | 104% | 104% | 108% | 108½ | 105% | 95½ | 85½ | 89½ | 84% | 79½ | 84 | | | |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 66½ | 52½ | 67½ | 67½ | 68½ | 68½ | 67½ | 61½ | 59½ | 63½ | 61 | 58½ | 62½ | 62 | | |
| Kansas City | 66½ | 49½ | 67½ | 66½ | 69 | 68½ | 66½ | 61½ | 58½ | 63% | 62 | 61 | 64½ | 63½ | | |
| Milwaukee | 66½ | 53½ | 67½ | 67½ | 68½ | 68½ | 67½ | 62 | 59½ | 63½ | 61 | 59 | 62½ | — | | |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 39 | 30½ | 37½ | 37½ | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 33½ | 32½ | 35 | 34 | 33½ | 34½ | 34½ | | |
| Winnipeg* | 40% | 29% | 36½ | 36½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 31½ | 30½ | 32½ | 31 | 31½ | 32½ | 31½ | | |
| Minneapolis* | 37 | 29 | 35½ | 35½ | 36 | 35½ | 35½ | 30½ | 30½ | 32% | 31½ | 30½ | 32½ | 31% | | |
| Milwaukee | 38½ | 32½ | 37½ | 37½ | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 33½ | 33½ | 35 | 34 | 33½ | 34½ | — | | |
| Rye | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 76 | 43½ | 67½ | 67½ | 70% | 70% | 66½ | 47½ | 50 | 48½ | 44½ | 49½ | 46½ | | | |
| Minneapolis | 71½ | 42½ | 63½ | 63½ | 67 | 66½ | 63½ | 53% | 44½ | 49½ | 46 | 43 | 47½ | 44 | | |
| Winnipeg* | 81½ | 40% | 68% | 68% | 72½ | 71% | | 62% | 56½ | 55 | 50% | 48½ | 50½ | 46% | | |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 45½ | 36½ | 45 | 44½ | 45½ | 45½ | 43% | 40 | 38½ | 39½ | 39 | 36½ | 39½ | 37 | | |
| Minneapolis | 53% | 32½ | 48½ | 48½ | 49½ | 48% | | 42% | 38% | 41½ | 38½ | 37½ | 39½ | 36½ | | |
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 129½ | 88½ | 105% | 104% | 105½ | 105% | 104½ | 96½ | 93½ | 95 | 93½ | 89½ | 92½ | 90 | | |

*Canada Exchange 825 830 820 823 821 817 817 810 802 790 796 785



Roger P. Annan, St. Louis, Mo., Sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.

New Secretary of National Ass'n

Roger P. Annan, who has just been appointed secretary of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to succeed Ron Kennedy, has the grain trade experience that qualifies him to understand the problems of the industry and to organize the membership for effective action.

For 40 years he has been a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, where he served on the board of directors for 8 consecutive years, having been president of the Exchange in 1915. He is now one of the only two honorary members of the Exchange.

In 1924, 1925 and 1926 he was one of a committee of four which spent considerable time in Washington, D. C., on legislative matters, with L. F. Gates, Fred C. Van Dusen and Chas. Lonsdale.

His active life in the grain business was with the Annan, Burg Grain & Milling Co.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

| | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Soybeans |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Dec. 16 | 79,553 | 45,691 | 16,065 | 8,565 | 6,941 |
| Dec. 23 | 83,538 | 48,280 | 15,628 | 9,534 | 6,957 |
| Dec. 30 | 84,062 | 48,243 | 15,507 | 10,625 | 6,948 |
| Jan. 6 | 86,017 | 49,517 | 15,329 | 11,532 | 7,011 |
| Jan. 13 | 84,355 | 47,650 | 15,324 | 11,256 | 7,140 |
| Jan. 20 | 84,136 | 46,876 | 15,096 | 11,842 | 7,230 |
| Jan. 27 | 84,570 | 45,188 | 14,623 | 11,738 | 7,203 |
| Feb. 3 | 79,457 | 43,857 | 14,161 | 12,475 | 6,746 |
| Feb. 10 | 79,262 | 44,067 | 16,644 | 12,919 | 6,768 |
| Feb. 17 | 81,351 | 44,400 | 14,427 | 13,021 | 6,701 |
| Feb. 24 | 86,092 | 44,644 | 14,183 | 13,955 | 6,412 |
| Mar. 2 | 90,782 | 44,234 | 13,883 | 13,847 | 6,397 |
| Mar. 9 | 91,405 | 43,501 | 13,627 | 14,066 | 6,630 |
| Mar. 16 | 91,195 | 42,464 | 13,561 | 14,224 | 6,497 |
| Mar. 23 | 91,874 | 42,136 | 13,681 | 14,522 | 6,425 |
| Mar. 30 | 95,090 | 41,538 | 15,560 | 14,861 | 6,326 |
| Apr. 6 | 98,360 | 40,703 | 13,316 | 15,388 | 6,434 |
| Apr. 13 | 103,489 | 39,872 | 12,989 | 15,911 | 6,377 |
| Apr. 20 | 114,612 | 37,897 | 12,949 | 17,090 | 6,137 |
| Apr. 27 | 124,422 | 34,933 | 12,675 | 18,379 | 5,781 |
| May 4 | 128,045 | 31,613 | 12,601 | 17,875 | 5,172 |
| May 9 | 129,259 | 32,035 | 12,006 | 18,469 | 4,803 |
| May 11 | 124,526 | 30,967 | 11,493 | 18,454 | 4,629 |
| May 18 | 87,599 | 27,004 | 9,202 | 16,565 | 3,105 |

*High, 1940.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Corn Subsidy to Benefit a Privileged Class

Grain & Feed Journals: The Government's subsidy program to stimulate the export movement of American corn will benefit Buffalo elevators if the grain moves by way of Buffalo to the seaboard.

If we must have government in the grain business this is the most practical way to do it, but I am not overlooking the injustice of taking money from the general public fund to pay a fictitious price to a privileged class, namely the western corn farmer.—John B. Stouten, Pres., Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

No Small Charges on Sales to River Shippers

Grain & Feed Journals: One thing about this river business is that there is no waiting for returns and no small charges assessed against the sales, such as weighing and inspection, interest on drafts, and others that normally total about a quarter of a cent per bushel on a carload.

Grain bought and sold to a river elevator brings a net return in accord with the river bid. Normally we receive our check the morning after the grain is delivered.

Of course, I'd rather put grain thru my elevator, and ship it by rail. But after all, this grain business is a matter of buying and selling to best advantage, regardless of the form of transportation. Competition makes it so.—L. D. King, Tonica, Ill.

Soybean Millers Fill Their Contracts

Grain & Feed Journals: To the best of our knowledge soybean millers do not follow the practice of making oral contracts for their product, nor would it seem to us that a buyer with any experience whatever would accept such a contract. We are quite sure investigation would develop that 95% or more of soybean meal booked for future delivery is contracted for by written agreement, signed by both buyer and seller, and would require without exception, delivery by the seller and acceptance by the buyer during a definite period at a specified price. Occasionally, these contracts are not completed but this is due almost without exception to failure of the buyer to perform his part of the agreement.

In a period of widely fluctuating markets such as we have experienced over the past year, dissatisfaction on the part of buyers who book at the top only to see prices slide out from under them results frequently in their refusal to accept delivery on bookings made at the higher market. We know of no single instance, with exception of the one particular case, in which any soybean mill has refused to deliver on their contracts regardless of the price at which the meal was sold.

In our own case we have been delivering for sometime soybean oil meal booked as low as \$18 per ton, whereas the market has been as high as \$39 per ton. It is ridiculous to assume that any processor who hopes to retain favor with the trade would do otherwise.

The foregoing is offered in defense of the processor's position. We feel quite sure that the soybean industry will operate this year at a loss. We are not complaining about that, but it is rather irritating to be criticized as one Pennsylvania farm journal saw fit to do.—H. R.

Schultz, manager Standard Soybean Mills, Centerville, Ia.

Demands Reduction of Rail Rates on Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: In your report of the Peoria convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n you say, "G. E. MELLEN, Mazon: A few years ago a young man of vision, built a small elevator at Morris"—supposedly on the river—you did not say.

Any one reading above quotation and not acquainted with the facts, would certainly conclude that I was boasting myself as the "young man of vision." I never built an elevator or owned an elevator on the river. Nor do I personally own any stock in one. A young man did build an elevator at Morris, did quite a business at one time, paid too much for grain, failed twice, now out of business.

Six years ago the Government furnished the National money to build an elevator at Morris, Ills. The Farmers National Grain Corp. operated this elevator for about three years. It did a fine profitable business at this point. Then the National passed out of the picture. The grain dealers in the locality acted quickly, formed the Allied Grain Corporation, leased the government elevator and have been operating successfully for several years.

At the time these river elevators were built, trucks were already at the front gates of about every farmer in our section offering to haul grain to Chicago and other terminals for much less than rails were charging. Barge transportation prevented trucks in river territory from hauling to terminals and the operation on the river has been a blessing and a safeguard for our local dealers and producers:

But slowly and surely and with determined aggressiveness, the trucks are eating into the business of grain transportation. Soon these trucks will be motored with Diesel engines—powerful and economic. Better and greater facilities are going to be built in and around terminals for the handling of truck grain. This may develop into a merciless fight between the trucking terminal interests and the barge, with trucks possibly taking the final upperhand.

Trucks strongholds at present are points operating on high freight rates. Their intention apparently is, to take over the grain business where high freight rates are in effect before coming to battle with localities having a temporary advantage due to barge rates.

A definite serious condition can be prevented only if rail officials will quickly shake off their sleeping sickness and wake up, streamline their freight equipment and put in rates that will hold a large percentage of the grain to the rails. It can be done. But if the rail officials fail to reduce their grain rates to meet truck competition, owls may be hooting at noon-day in the cupolas of most corn belt elevators, and the toot of the local freight engine hauling grain will have passed into history.

Grain trade journals can do a lot of good if they, too, will only wake up. They should have the slogans of what they stand for on the mastheads of their publications—and work continuously, courageously and doggedly for the consummation for what they stand for. One of these slogans should be: "REDUCTION OF RAIL GRAIN RATES IN THE GRAIN BELT TO MEET OTHER FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION."—G. E. Mellen, Mazon, Ill.

Rail Grain Rates Too High

Grain & Feed Journals: You can believe it or not but, contrary to general opinion, truckers, (in many instances) are not cut throats, and do secure adequate and reasonable revenue, that would be very profitable for the rails, if they would only take the business. We have just received four widely scattered but representative examples of truck charges that give an average return to the truckers of 12 mills per ton per mile.

The rails don't get the business (neither do we) because they ask an average of 22 mills per ton per mile for the same hauls. With the average rail revenue about 10 mills per ton per mile for all freight, and when it is admitted much freight can be hauled profitably for 6 to 8 mills per ton mile, we fail to see where the rails deserve sympathy. If they tried to help themselves it would be different, but they don't!

The railroads have been urged to give the Southwest just fair and reasonable rates to meet truck competition, in order to protect, not only their merchant customers, but also to protect their own business by securing millions of dollars of much needed revenue for their stockholders; but they have refused to lift a hand to help themselves. The only voluntary action we can find is a public outcry for help, by the president, or a vice-president, of first one road or another. The grain business is so dependent upon the rails, we cannot prosper unless they do, but when every president adopts a policy for his road, of non-co-operation and of apparently deliberate discrimination against grain merchants, we lose all sympathy and patience.—S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Mo.

Under the new uniform contract with the Sec'y of Agriculture where a producer places grain in store and later gets a C.C.C. loan the government contract rates to the warehouseman apply back to date of deposit if the farmer does not redeem the grain. If the farmer redeems the grain the original tariffs apply as when no loan program was in force.

C. G. Spencer Passes

C. G. Spencer died unexpectedly May 15, aged 73 years, at Winnipeg, Man., where he had been a member of the Grain Exchange since 1906.

He organized the Western Grain Co. in 1905, of which he was president and general manager, and was manager of the Spencer Grain Co.

He was a member of the board of the Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., and on the advisory board of the Toronto General Trusts.



C. G. Spencer, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during April as compared with April, 1939, in bushels, 1939 shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 894,582 (217,878); corn, 16,694 (3,884); oats, 14,585 (16,503); barley, 4,271 (1,958); shipments, wheat, 1,217,365 (424,692); corn, 172,018 (152,009); oats, 43,755 (16,294); barley, 3,124 (1,881).—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

Duluth, Minn.—Since the opening of navigation about three weeks ago, lake freighters have carried out 13,331,000 bus. of grain to eastern ports and grain men say that about 5,000,000 bus. more is expected to be shipped out before the end of this month. Despite the heavy shipments stocks in local elevators are still large, amounting to 35,571,000 bus., compared with 19,695,000 bus. same time in 1939. Heavy receipts are offsetting shipments.—F.G.C.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during April compared with those of April, 1939, expressed in bushels, 1939 shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 894,-970 (457,400); corn, 287,900 (339,600); oats, 89,400 (71,400); rye, 194,400 (1,700); barley, 61,050 (5,-100); flaxseed, 312,000 (850,000); millfeed (tons), 55 (22); shipments, wheat, 977,000 (508,000); corn, 1,000 (166,000); rye, 178,000; barley, — (8,000); clover seed, — (40).—Dept. of Information & Statistics.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain during April as compared with April, 1940 (in parentheses), expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 544,500 (769,500); corn, 1,101,000 (592,500); oats, 510,000 (226,000); rye, 43,500 (10,500); barley, 241,000 (190,400); soybeans, 44,800 (32,000); kaifir, 12,600 (15,400); hay (tons), 24; shipments, wheat, 1,060,500 (855,000); corn, 795,000 (570,210); oats, 452,000 (200,000); rye, 435,000 (7,500); barley, 136,000 (22,400); soybeans, 4,800 (1,600); kaifir, — (2,800); hay (tons), 60 (12).—W. J. Krings, Merchants Exchange.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain during April as compared with April, 1939 (in parentheses), expressed in bushels, were: Receipts, wheat, 8,098,398 (4,762,788); corn, 6,759 (1,436); oats, 1,441,416 (1,401,748); rye, 130,212 (73,952); barley, 790,928 (1,241,799); flaxseed, 10,853 (17,137); mixed grain, 8,455 (5,-630); shipments, wheat, 12,295,183 (935,559); corn, 9,359 (—); oats, 1,744,698 (580,352); rye, — (3,054); barley, 566,459 (209,775); flaxseed, 21,175 (614); mixed grain, 22,197 (7,366).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels, at the Lake Head for nine months ending April, 1940, as compared to the nine months ending Apr., 1939 (in parentheses), were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 209,906,731 (145,919,887); oats, 15,797,382 (9,673,890); barley, 15,038,994 (13,884,289); flax seed, 864,762 (470,229); rye, 3,575,057 (1,367,940); corn, 95,898 (43,326); mixed grain, lb., 8,338,384 (3,338,400); shipments, wheat, 106,732,615 (100,569,792); oats, 6,756,340 (2,600,201); barley, 11,776,016 (532,751); flax seed, 430,033 (138,236); rye, 922,785 (39,107); corn, (39,569); mixed grain, lb., (2,034,440).—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Ont., May 16.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending May 10, 1940, decreased 4,896,803 bus. compared with the preceding week and increased 164,430,983 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1939. The amount in store was reported as 293,553,956 bus. compared with 298,450,759 bus. for the preceding week and 129,122,973 bus. for the week of May 12, 1939. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 10, 1940, amounted to 1,668,674 bus., an increase of 254,923 bus. over the preceding week when 1,413,751 bushels were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,056,368 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 41 weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to May 10, 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, figures

within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba, 51,468,727 (42,359,917); Saskatchewan, 217,039,919 (109,722,269); Alberta, 120,694,206 (122,093,148) bus. For the 41 weeks ending May 10, 1940, and the same period in 1939, 389,202,852 and 274,175,334 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Enforcing Iowa Itinerant Merchant Tax

Truckers who buy and sell without having an established place of business are required by the new Iowa state law to have a license costing \$10 to \$40 a year, according to the size of the load, as well as indemnity bonds and liability insurance.

Jas. Allen, superintendent of the motor vehicle division of the state department of public safety, reports that in three days recently 60 itinerant merchant licenses were issued to Missouri truckers.

Hundreds of truckers on highways near the Missouri boundary have been stopped and notified that they must have proper licenses. Later, summonses will be issued for violators. The fees are graduated according to the weight of the vehicle and the distance it travels.

Many of the truckers haul corn from Iowa and fence posts from Missouri, thus getting a load both ways.

1941 Wheat Acreage Allotment

A 1941 national wheat acreage allotment of 62 million acres and State apportionments of the national allotment were announced May 14 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It was also announced that there will be no marketing quota proclaimed for wheat this year.

The U. S. 1940-41 estimated wheat supply is 949 million bushels. This includes an estimated 1940 crop of 675 million bushels and the July 1, 1940 carryover estimated at 274 million bushels. This carryover does not include crop insurance reserves of 15 million bushels, which the A. A. A. specifies shall not be included for purposes of these determinations.

The total supply is below the marketing quota level of 1,023 million bushels, which is 135 per cent of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports of 758 million bushels. This normal domestic consumption and export figure is made up of the average domestic consumption of 692 million bushels and exports of 66 million bushels during the 10-year period ending June 30, 1939.

The State allotments will be allotted to counties and then to individual farmers within the counties. Wheat growers who comply with their 1941 allotments will be qualified for various advantages of the farm program, such as conservation payments, crop insurance, parity payments, if provided, and wheat loans, if such loans are made.

State allotments are as follows: Arizona, 35,793 acres; Arkansas, 67,549; California, 699,-447; Colorado, 1,473,720; Delaware, 73,567; Georgia, 140,058; Idaho, 994,637; Illinois, 1,936,-653; Indiana, 1,604,332; Iowa, 455,834; Kansas, 12,798,697; Kentucky, 409,528; Maryland, 382,-487; Michigan, 740,613; Minnesota, 1,652,047; Missouri, 1,955,278; Montana, 3,767,254; Nebraska, 3,553,082; New Jersey, 54,455; New Mexico, 357,617; New York, 239,496; North Carolina, 400,512; North Dakota, 8,935,948; Ohio, 1,847,042; Oklahoma, 4,508,595; Oregon, 849,116; Pennsylvania, 850,089; South Carolina, 126,165; South Dakota, 3,254,973; Tennessee, 376,432; Texas, 4,253,335; Utah, 235,469; Virginia, 525,716; Washington, 1,850,918; West Virginia, 131,521; Wisconsin, 99,047; Wyoming, 338,583.

New Secretary Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

Harold E. Theile of Fort Dodge, Ia., has been appointed secretary of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n to succeed Ron Kennedy, who recently resigned to accept a position with the Iowa Chain Store Council, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mr. Theile, better known as Dodd, comes to the association with a background of practical grain experience together with a good knowledge of organization work. A graduate of Des Moines University, with a masters' degree from Columbia University of New York City, Mr. Theile during the past five years has been football coach at the Fort Dodge High School and Junior College. In addition to coaching he has been instructor in economics, civics, and law.

Mr. Theile was practically born and reared in an elevator, his father, Edward Theile, having been in the grain and feed business for many years; the past eighteen of which he has served as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Buffalo Center, Ia. While attending school, Dodd spent his vacations working with his father and for the past eight years has handled the business entirely at times when the elder Mr. Theile has taken extended vacations.

In the selection of this new secretary, the board of directors feels that it has found a man whose education and whose experience in working with groups of people, together with his practical knowledge of the grain and feed business, will enable him to work well with the members of the Western in endeavoring to solve the many problems which face the industry today.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New York, May 20, reversed an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission directing the expulsion of Chas. C. Wright from the New York and other national stock exchanges. The Commission is directed to consider a suspension order, in its discretion.

The C.C.C. took title to only about 5,000,-000 bus. of wheat last year on loans, 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bus. of farm-stored wheat remaining under loan, indicating that growers redeemed and sold in the market 140,000,000 bus. of wheat, most of it at the good prices prevailing in March and April.



Harold E. Theile, Des Moines, Ia., Sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Hollenberg, Kan., May 17.—There is some corn in the country and the wheat crop looks fine.—G. R. Barr, Hollenberg Grain Co.

Clayton, Kan.—Thirty-five per cent of wheat will be harvested; 85% of barley will make crop; abandoned wheat ground will be planted to corn and feeds.—B. L. Rule.

Lansing, Mich.—Crop conditions in Michigan as reported by correspondents on May 1 were about the average for that date. The condition of rye and hay was slightly above average.—Verne H. Church, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Broughton, Kan., May 7.—Percentage of grain sown this year compares about the same as last year; none will be plowed up. Practically no corn remains in farmers' hands; about 10,000 bus. wheat left on hand—Broughton Co-op. Grain Ass'n, D. A. Frye, mgr.

Brookville, Kan., May 4.—There has been 1% abandonment. Wheat acreage is about 30% less than 1939; condition, 20% below average and comparable to one year ago; plowed up, 20%; planted acreage replaced by corn and cane.—Wissing Bros. Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, May 10.—Allowing for a minor reduction in this year's fall wheat area remaining for harvest, the total wheat area in Canada for 1940 is reported at 28,245,900 acres compared with 26,756,500 acres in 1939, an increase of 1,489,400 acres, or 6 per cent.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Clifton, Kan., May 17.—Wheat increase over last year, 5%; condition, 65%, 95% last year; 8% plowed up and planted to oats and barley. Wheat on farms 10% of 1939 crop. Corn acreage decreased 20%; corn on farms, 5%. Oats acreage increased 20%; condition, 75%.—C. E. Wyman, Wyman Grain Co.

Arcanum, O., May 7.—Wheat acreage is about the same as last year; the condition is about 90%; percentage to be plowed up will not exceed 5%; to take its place will be mostly soybeans. Corn acreage will be large, and planting has just begun. Oats acreage will be small; condition 40%.—Elmer Drew.

Halliday, N. D., May 8.—Moisture conditions have been excellent this spring; the season is from ten days to two weeks late and the weather is cool. Acreage planted this year will be a little larger than that of previous years owing to the favorable outlook.—Halliday Farmers Elvtr. Co., Thos. C. Lorenzen, mgr.

Holdenville, Okla.—This county surrounded by oil fields does not produce any grain for shipping, it is all used here. All grains are looking as well as can be, no fall seeding of wheat or barley because of drouth last fall. Have had more than twice as much rainfall this spring as compared with a year ago, and all crops are in ideal condition.—Holdenville Mill & Elevator Co.

Boggs town, Ind., May 20.—Ninety-five per cent acreage, 30% planted, none up; 90% acreage, oats, 100% planted, appearance 80%; 115% acreage soybeans, 15% planted, none up; 95% wheat acreage, 90% up. In hands of farmers, corn, 15%; wheat, none; oats, 10%. Moisture good; seed bed excellent. Cool and rain retarding seeding; grass and clover beginning to look fine.—The Red Mills.

Gracemont, Okla.—Acreage about the same as last year on wheat and oats; condition fine. Acreage on corn about 10% more than last year; condition good. Quite a lot more cane and sudan being sowed this year for hay. Crop about 20% more Hegari and maize planted than last year. As to how much will be plowed up I just don't know, with this New Deal they may plow it all up.—C. A. Downing Elvtr. Co.

Helena, Mont.—Unless later abandonment of acreage should occur, the 1,193,000 acres of winter wheat remaining for harvest in Montana, on May 1, will establish a new high mark for that crop acreage, according to the May 1 crop report of the U. S. D. A. Rye production in 1940, on the relatively small area of 31,000 acres to be harvested for grains, was indicated, on May 1, at 418,000 bus.—Jay G. Diamond, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Fort Worth, Tex. May 17.—Texas has a fair prospect of making 30,000,000 bus. of wheat, vs. last year's production of 27,800,000 bus., and if sufficient rains are received in ample time, this production might go as high as 35,000,000 bus. Oklahoma has prospects of making a ten-year average, or about 38,000,000 bus., but, of course, most of us are inclined to view conditions as they existed last year, when a "bumper" crop of 60,000,000 bus. was produced.—G. E. Blewett.

Winnipeg, Man., May 14.—Generous rains over the past week-end in Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan have greatly improved crop prospects. Wheat seeding is almost completed in Manitoba, except at a few points in the south where moisture conditions have delayed operations. Coarse grain seeding is progressing favorably, altho the week-end rains will cause some delay. These delays in Manitoba are not serious.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Winchester, Ind.—We have sowed considerably less oats than the five year average, but believe our soybean acreage will be 25% higher than last year in Indiana, if the weather permits. Germination is very low; we have seen soybeans germinate as low as 25% to 30%. The best we have tested so far this year was this week when we had a truckload of beans from Ohio that tested over 90%, which is a very good average.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Denton, Tex., May 18.—We do not have an accurate account of the acreage of grain in Denton County, Texas, but we estimate five per cent more than the average acreage planted in this county. Twelve per cent will be or has been plowed up. The condition is approximately eighty per cent of normal and recent rains have helped considerably. No further moisture is needed on the wheat and oats are doing very good. Barley is scarce this year but other feed crops are very plentiful. Ten per cent of each grain remain in the farmer's hands.—R. T. Harpool & Son.

Columbus, O., May 11.—Winter wheat prospects in Ohio on May 1 pointed to a crop of 36,537,000 bus. This is about 1½ per cent less than the crop of 1939 and about 9 per cent less than the 10-year 1929-38, average production. The area for harvest this season is estimated at 1,923,000 acres compared with 1,901,000 acres last year. The indicated yield per acre is 19.0 bus. for 1940 against 19.5 bus. in 1939 and 20.1 bus., the ten-year average. The rye crop in Ohio on May 1 gave promise of 1,148,000 bus. compared with 1,232,000 bus. in 1939.—Glenn S. Ray, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 10.—Based on crop condition reports received about May 1, the production of winter wheat in Oklahoma is now estimated at 31,178,000 bus. This production compares with 60,438,000 bus. for the 1939 crop and 46,763,000 bus. the 10-year 1929-1938 average. The acreage for harvest is now estimated at 3,668,000 acres. The production of rye is indicated at 254,000 bus., compared with 527,000 bus. in 1939 and 168,000 bus. the 1929-1938 average. Acreage for harvest in 1940 is estimated as 39,000 acres compared with 62,000 acres in 1939.—K. D. Blood, J. W. Whittier, Agri. Statistician.

Topeka, Kan., May 10.—The Kansas winter wheat crop is now estimated at 65,079,000 bus. which would be the smallest crop since 1935 when production was 63,947,000 bus., according to the U. S. D. A. and the State Board of Agriculture. Present indications point to an abandonment of 44% of the 12,913,000 acres sown last fall, leaving 7,231,000 acres for harvest. Corn planting has been delayed by rains and cold weather in the eastern third. Flax was damaged by the mid-April freezes and stands in some fields are quite spotted. Rye production is forecast at 486,000 bus. from an acreage of 54,000.—Samuel J. Gilbert, Agri. Statistician.

Bushnell, Ill., May 17.—Corn acreage is 110% of last year; condition is 80% of normal; oats acreage, 10%; condition, 80%; needs rain badly. Wheat acreage is 75%, condition, 90%. Corn left on farms is 20% outside of sealed corn. No wheat left on farms; oats, about 5% left on farms; about 2% beans in farmers' hands who will need it all for seed. Looks like bean acreage will be 15% less this year. Wheat abandoned acreage only 1%. We need rain badly here, no rain thus far in May; top soil is very dry and new oats has lost its dark green color, now a light green color. Unless we get rain soon, corn planted will be slow in coming up with poor germination.—Edwin C. Laux, mgr., George W. Cole Grain Co.

Hobart, Okla., May 20.—Wheat acreage about 105% of '39; 25% to 30% will be plowed up, planted in peas or feed providing there is moisture. Wheat looks good at present; however must have one or two rains to make. Oats will make 50% on present moisture.—Shepherd & Son.

California, Mo., May 20.—The acreage here is cut probably about 15% compared with last year. None plowed up, and abandonment will be very small. Probably not over 2% left in farmers' hands. At present there seems to be ample moisture, but growth is just a little uneven.—Kuhlmann Meyer Mfg. Co.

Arthur, Ia., May 20.—Corn acreage, 10% reduction, planting, 75% completed; oats acreage, 10% reduction, condition, 100%; barley, acreage 20% increase; condition, 100%. Hay land and pastures 100%. No corn except sealed corn; no oats at all, also no barley.—Arthur Co-op. Elevator Co., R. C. Stewardson, mgr.

Cortner, Tenn.—Wheat acreage 20% less than 1939 crop; condition of crop, 85% of the crop last year; corn acreage above that of 1939, but some has to be replanted as too cool for growth and cut worm work. Dry weather affecting oats crop but with rain and warmer weather crop will be normal. Rye headed out but most growth made has been in spring since it was too dry last fall to make very much winter pasture. A great deal of hay will be sown this summer on account of last winter feeding and shortage.—A. J. Cortner, Center Water Mills.

Winchester, Ind., May 18.—We drove nearly 200 miles yesterday and that much the day before. Things looked mighty good. Wheat is 100% perfect. Oats are coming along and a perfect stand. Never saw clover and other grasses look any better. Trees are finally leafing out, farmers are busy sowing soybeans. There will be more soybeans sowed than last year. On account of the inclement weather not as much oats acreage was sowed this year as there was last, but the prospects are now that there will be a good many more oats. Most farmers put their land in good condition and some of them used fertilizer.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—Subsoil continues dry over much of the north and in areas of the southwest. About 20% of the corn crop has been planted though scarcely any is up; the ground was mainly in good condition for planting. Plowing and preparing for corn and planting of same is now the general, main farm activity. Progress of winter wheat was generally good, and the crop is stooled well; there was considerable jointing in the north, while in the south many fields are in the booting stage; the crop condition continues mostly fairly good to good with the height varying from 2 to 12 inches in the north and 5 to 18 inches in the south. Because of the generally cool weather, oats grew slowly; the crop has a fair to good stand and is mostly 2 to 4 inches high. Alfalfa and clover are mostly good; however, they are particularly late in the north.—E. W. Holcomb, Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Springfield, Ill., May 11.—The yield per acre prospect for winter wheat is up to average and acreage abandonment has been light, according to the May 1st crop report of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. Excepting retarded growth, the May 1st condition of small grains and grass crops is near average or better compared with the below-average outlook on April 1st. Improvement has been very marked in the southern half of the state. Corn planting got under way rather generally during the second week of May or a few days later than usual due to wet field conditions at the close of April and first few days of May. Soil preparation work has kept up well but the progress of spring planting has been slower than usual. Plant growth continues one to two weeks late due to the cool, backward spring season. Scattered frosts occurred during April but damage was not serious. The Illinois acreage of rye left for harvest is placed at 53,000 acres compared with 88,000 a year ago and the previous 10-year average of 86,000 acres. The yield per acre outlook at 12 bus. is the same as average and compares with 13.5 bus. last year. Indicated production is 636,000 bus. compared with 1,100,000 last year and the average of 1,048,000 bus.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Wheat ground during the first quarter of 1940 was reported as 114,214,704 bus., May 13, by the Bureau of the Census.

The Grain Exchange Institute Graduates Eighty-Seven Students

The second graduation exercises and dinner of the Grain Exchange Institute given by the Chicago Board of Trade and the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants was held in the Crystal Room of the Union League Club on the evening of May 16 when 87 ambitious graduates were awarded coveted diplomas.

A. W. Mansfield, president of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, served as toastmaster. After comments by Jno. G. McCarthy, Pres. of the Board of Trade, Thos. J. Carney, Pres. of Sears, Roebuck & Co., gave a most interesting address on the organization and growth of his company, as well as its dependence upon young men who are prepared to carry on the work of the company.

Honor prizes were awarded by A. W. Mansfield. Certificates with distinction were awarded to Ernest Even, Roy S. Hazlewood, Harold F. Scott and Dallas Western, of the Quaker Oats Co.; Kenneth Hoffmaster, of the Northern Trust Co.; Ernest Dix, of the American Maize Products Co.; B. L. Adomeit, of General Mills, Inc.; M. R. Turley, of Cargill, Inc.; Dan A. Scott, of Shie'ds & Co.; James R. Pentis, of The Glidden Co.; Jack W. Hoerner, of Paul H. Davis & Co.; and T. E. Lundborg, of Goodbody & Co.

M. R. Glaser, Pres. of the Grain Exchange Institute, awarded certificates to 75 other young men and women who had taken the course of study on grain and its marketing.

Shrinkage of Soybeans in Storage

Tests on the shrinkage of soybeans stored under farm conditions were started at the Illinois Station in October, 1929. Approximately 215 bus. of Illini soybeans, weighing 12,905 pounds, were stored in a portable crib. The beans had a moisture content of 11.1 per cent. Crib and contents were weighed at weekly intervals. An empty check crib was weighed each time, so that any change in weight of crib could be eliminated in weighing the beans.

The drying and storage plant consists of eight cribs mounted on wheels so that they may be moved onto a track scale mounted in the center of a 200-foot track. Losses or gains in weight of grain during storage are thus readily measured. The sides of the cribs are of open construction, but for storage of soybeans they are sealed inside of the studding.

The greatest loss in weight (73 pounds, about one-half of 1 per cent) was during December, 1929, shortly after storage began, and the greatest gain in weight (101 pounds) was during April, 1930 (see table). The weight of the soybeans varied directly with the relative humidity of the air and inversely with temperature. During seasons when humidity was highest and temperatures lowest, the soybeans gained in weight; during the hot, dry summer months they lost weight.

Altho no weights were taken of the beans at different levels in the crib, it was apparent that

gains and losses in weight were not uniform throughout the depth of the crib, for there was marked variation in the maximum and minimum moisture contents of the beans from the various levels and this would affect their weight. Those on the surface had a maximum of 18.0 per cent moisture and a minimum of 7.7 per cent, a variation of 10.3 points. Those on the bottom of the crib, 4 feet below the surface, had a maximum of 12.4 per cent and a minimum of 10.5 per cent, a variation of only 1.9 points. Variations in moisture content of beans from other levels in the crib were intermediate between the variation at the top and that at the bottom.—Bull. 462, Ill. Agri. Exp. Sta.

H. L. Kearns President Amarillo Grain Exchange

Mr. H. L. Kearns, President of the Amarillo Grain Exchange, was recently elected a director of the Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at its annual meeting held in Amarillo May 13 and 14.

Mr. Kearns has been identified with the Amarillo Grain Exchange since its beginning in 1920, and is the only grain dealer now in active business in Amarillo who took part in organization of the Exchange. When the Exchange was reorganized and incorporated in 1928, he, together with J. N. Beasley and Lester Stone, signed the articles of incorporation.

He served as president of the Exchange in 1934, also in 1939 and was re-elected president for 1940. He has been on the board of directors nearly every year since its organization.

As a member of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n Mr. Kearns is one of the committee representing the country elevators, and his representation on that committee is for the entire Southwest. Twice recently he has attended conferences in Chicago on the uniform elevator contract, where with others of this committee, he has made a determined effort to obtain revisions of the contract more favorable to the country elevators handling federal loan wheat.

Books Received

RULES AND REGULATIONS under the Federal Seed Act have been published in a pamphlet containing also the law and the treasury regulations, in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 156 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX is a buyers' guide to all products manufactured in Canada, also giving the names and addresses of shippers of barley, beans, flaxseed, grain, oats, peas, wheat, garden and grass seeds. Compiled and published by the Canadian Manufacturers Ass'n, Toronto, Ont. Cloth, 842 pages, indexed; price, \$6.

ALMANACK of the Breadstuffs Industries is replete with data of interest to cereal processors, labeling requirements, grain grades, state laws, trade rules, import duties, milling capacity, elevator capacity, receipts and shipments, crop yields, in 80 pages, 10x14 ins., issued annually by the Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.

| Year | Weight Changes in Soybeans Stored Five Years | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| | Pounds gain or loss from original weight of 12,905 pounds* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1929 | 52 | 88 | 51 | 101 | 100 | 64 | 46 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 19 | 30 |
| 1930 | 32 | 45 | 14 | 47 | 39 | 45 | 45 | 4 | 15 | 24 | 26 | 42 |
| 1931 | 63 | 79 | 51 | 58 | 60 | 37 | 21 | 22 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 78 |
| 1932 | 17 | 28 | 34 | 43 | 56 | 36 | -11 | -41 | -16 | -3 | 3 | 10 |
| 1933 | 26 | -2 | -5 | 39 | -2 | -52 | -33 | -39 | -11 | 2 | 11 | 5 |
| 1934 | -3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 32 | 48 | 29 | 58 | 51 | 26 | 14 | -8 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 15 |
| Average | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monthly average relative humidity and daily mean temperature (°F.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humidity | 82.4 | 79.8 | 78.2 | 67.8 | 65.1 | 59.7 | 58.5 | 62.9 | 69.3 | 68.5 | 76.5 | 83.2 |
| Temperature | 33 | 33 | 36 | 53 | 64 | 77 | 80 | 77 | 71 | 57 | 43 | 32 |

*Because of variations in weight within a given month, the monthly weights were determined by averaging the weekly weighings.



Harry L. Kearns, Amarillo, Tex., Pres. Amarillo Grain Exchange.

Washington News

C. C. C. officials said May 16 that they planned to ask the Congress for about \$500,000,000 for crop loans.

An early decision is expected from the U. S. Tariff Commission on the matter of quotas to be allotted on imports of wheat and wheat products.

The Patman chain store bill was opposed in a letter to the House ways and means com'ite by Edward J. Noble, assistant sec'y of commerce, as a most vicious barrier to legitimate interstate trade.

The bill amending the wage and hour act, under debate for 6 days, was sent back to the labor com'ite May 3 by a House vote of 205 to 175, and is not expected to be revived before the end of this session.

The C. C. C. has contracted for the sale to Great Britain of 20,000,000 bus. of government corn, under a subsidy of 25 to 35 cents per bushel, thru private exporters who will move the corn out within four months. The C. C. C. still owns outright about 66,000,000 bus.

W. C. Kendall, chief of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, told a sub-com'ite of the House interstate commerce com'ite that the railroads hope to buy the equipment of concerns owning and operating private cars. He attacked the Ferguson bill, H.R. 8,242, permitting shippers of dairy and packing house products to maintain their own refrigerator cars.

The House has agreed to bring government payments to farmers up to the 100 per cent of parity level, instead of 75 per cent; and has added \$212,000,000 to the appropriation for parity payments. After a motion by Rep. Cannon to cut the surplus disposal fund by \$13,000,000 was voted down by 191 to 172, the full amount of \$85,000,000 was appropriated, and the bill again went to the Senate.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Texas Dealers Oppose Government in Grain Business

"Government in business" was vigorously opposed by several speakers before the 43rd annual convention of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Texas Hotel, in Fort Worth, May 10 and 11. But several other important subjects came before the meetings and claimed close attention from delegates at each business session, including the condition of the wheat crop, the development of chemurgic outlets for new farm crops, transportation, banking, and the ever-normal granary.

Two business sessions were held, following the precedent of other years in holding single morning sessions each of the two days.

Friday Morning Session

PRESIDENT ALBERT BROWN, Lampasas, presided at the opening session.

REV. JAMES N. MORGAN, pastor, North Fort Worth Baptist Church, pronounced the invocation.

JUDGE B. B. STONE, president Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, was the first to break into the "government in business" theme during his warm welcoming of the delegates to the convention city. "We have been politically 'sloganed to death,'" he declared. "We have the 'ever-normal granary,' 'the forgotten man,' and the 'under-privileged third.' If things keep drifting in the direction in which they are now headed it will become the 'under-privileged two-thirds.' You business men will have to take a more active interest in politics," he warned, "if you want to stay in business."

VICE-PRESIDENT T. E. MELCHER, El Campo, made the response, expressing the appreciation of the delegates for Fort Worth's hospitality.

President Brown's Address

PRESIDENT BROWN, in his annual address, said: "We have in Texas two major problems to solve. One is discriminatory freight rates. Until we can have freight rates reduced to a basis comparable with the freight rates in the east and in the north we are unable to expand as our great state should expand in the economic world.

"The next great problem is our nefarious 7,000 lb. truck load limit law. As it stands it is a serious annoyance. When this limit is removed, and it will be, we'll have something in the nature of a weapon that will reduce freight rates.

"Trucks are here to stay. In 1939 over 8,000 permits and 180,000 private trucks were registered in the state of Texas. The owners of these trucks will not run them under sheds and leave them to rust. We may as well face this issue, and adapt ourselves to it. If we didn't deal with the trucks we'd have much less business left than we now have."

Wheat Crop Prospects

A. W. ERICKSON, Minneapolis, private crop statistician, painted a rather gloomy picture of wheat crop prospects. He pointed out that wheat crops of preceding years are a yardstick against which the present crop is measured. "It takes much more than a half-inch rain to make up for a five-months drouth," he said. "The fall and winter months were dry. Wheat sprouted late and is from two to five weeks late in its progress to date."

Erickson remarked that the wheat plant must have root yardage to bring plant food up from the soil, that from 15 to 40 tons of water are necessary to produce a bushel of wheat, that in the last 30 days before harvest the wheat plant uses as much moisture as during the entire preceding period of its life circle.

"Drouth has made the wheat crop from two to five weeks late; 50 per cent of the seed failed

to germinate before spring. Utilizing a normal growing period this places its maturity in July and August, when the Southwest has dry, hot weather unsuited to a lush maturity."

A 7-hour freeze on Apr. 12, when temperatures dropped to 13 degrees above in the Panhandle of Texas, and to 2 degrees above in Nebraska, Erickson felt had damaged wheat as much as 40 to 60 per cent in Texas Panhandle counties.

The spring wheat crop is similarly late with only 25 per cent of the crop sowed by May 2. This late start will make this crop susceptible to black stem rust. He offered evidence of black stem rust in north central Texas, feared this scourge would be wind-borne north to destroy much of the late maturing winter and spring wheat.

North-central Texas will produce 10 to 15 bus. of wheat per acre which will mature ahead of the rust, said Erickson, and this area has an enormous acreage of oats that will make a good crop.

SECY A. G. CAMPBELL, Fort Worth, read the ass'n's financial report, which was approved, and made a plea for new members.

Annual Report of Treasurer as of April 30, 1940

RECEIPTS

| | |
|--|------------|
| From May 15, 1939, to April 30, 1940, | |
| 148 members have paid dues amounting to | \$3,665.00 |
| Arbitrations have resulted in net credit | 1.00 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Total revenue | \$3,666.00 |
| Borrowed from 1st National Bank... | 500.00 |

GROSS INCOME

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|--|----------|
| 9 Code Books on hand stand us..... | \$ 10.00 |
| Exchange on drafts..... | 16.25 |
| Interest paid | 15.00 |
| Repairs to equipment..... | 6.00 |
| Office supplies | 157.80 |
| Other Ass'n Dues, Circle News Service | 50.55 |
| Postage stamps, \$93.75; Permit, \$66.95 | 160.70 |
| Rent (Office) | 262.50 |
| Stenographer's salary | 303.30 |
| Secretary's salary (paid) | 1,002.00 |
| Association's $\frac{1}{2}$ of Social Security | 15.60 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 112.75 |
| Traveling expense | 82.65 |
| Franchise tax | 10.00 |

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Total | \$2,205.10 |
|-------------|------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Bills Outstanding May 15, 1939, | |
| Paid from Current Collections: | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Note at First National Bank.. | \$1,000.00 |
| G. E. Blewett | 582.39 |
| Printing 1939 Convention programs | 7.50 |
| Rent to May 15, 1939..... | 12.50 |
| Stenographer's salary | 15.00 |
| Floral tribute (J. C. Hunt) | 3.50 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 13.69 |
| Hotel Texas (guest bill) | 65.30 |
| Franchise tax, 1938-39..... | 12.50 |
| Office supplies | 73.40 |
| Arbitration refunds | 26.35 |
| Interest on bank note..... | 4.00 |
| Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n | 123.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Total old bills paid..... | \$1,939.13 |
|---------------------------|------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Less cash in bank May 15, 1939 | 79.24 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|------------|------------|
| \$1,859.89 | \$1,859.89 |
|------------|------------|

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Total Disbursements | \$4,064.99 |
|---------------------------|------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Cash in bank April 30, 1940..... | 101.01 |
|----------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Total | \$4,166.00 |
|-------------|------------|

Chemurgic Farm Crops

VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER, of the *Dallas Morning News*, delivered an address on agricultural chemurgy, pleading for Texas experiment stations to lead in developing home sources of industrial vegetable oils, such as castor oil, peanut oil, linseed oil, tung oil, and others. Persistence of the present world war, he believed, will send prices for these now imported oils to unprecedented levels.

Schoffelmayer pleaded for new ways of thinking that would recognize industrial possibilities in farm production of cellulose, lignin and other

products for which markets already exist. "The dole to agriculture from the government," he said, "is an emergency proposition. The emergency is past. What we need today is intelligent farm production in line with modern scientific discoveries."

Preserve Private Business

BEN CLEMENT, Waco, retired life-member of the ass'n, expressed a firm conviction that this country cannot exist "half private and half government in business. It has got to go one way or the other, and we must each do our share to preserve the principles of private business and private initiative."

PRESIDENT BROWN appointed the following com'tees:

NOMINATING: Douglas W. King, San Antonio; Ralph Cole, Krum; W. B. Chambers, Sanger.

RESOLUTIONS: R. E. Wendland, Temple; W. O. Brackett, Fort Worth; E. C. Downman, Houston.

Adjournded to Saturday morning.

Saturday Morning Session

PRESIDENT BROWN presided at the second session, held in the Longhorn Room of the Texas Hotel.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, Washington, D. C., chief, Commodity Loan section, A.A.A., spoke on the ever-normal granary.

Farm Program

"**COMMODITY LOANS.**" said McArthur, "are a part of the ever-normal granary and of the farm program. We have a farm program, because we have a farm problem." He pointed out that soil conservation is needed to continue soil in production and gave numerous examples of the effects of wind and water erosion, and single cropping.

Late war news recalled to McArthur the sudden expansion of agriculture during the last great world war, the continued production of grains far above domestic consumption levels after the war was over, and the eventual break-down of our export markets when America ceased to supply foreign buyers with the loans they used to finance purchases of American agricultural products.

Failure of farmers to adjust production to demand led to a breakdown of commodity prices, claimed McArthur, declaring that the present farm program has considered the effect of over-production on price levels.

SOIL CONSERVATION and higher farm income are the objectives of the program, said the speaker, with storage of surpluses to maintain an abundance of supplies for the consumers. Commodity loans, crop insurance, chemurgic laboratories, acreage allotments and marketing agreements, he named as parts of the farm program. The export subsidy, relief distribution, and the food stamp plan, he named as means for removal of surpluses that put such surpluses in the hands of those least able to buy them.

THE CORN-LOAN program was described. "Corn should stay on the farm under protection of loans," he declared, "because 90% of the corn raised is fed to livestock, most of it on the farm where it is raised. Wheat must be processed into flour before it is consumed."

Corn held by the Commodity Credit Corp. in steel bins, and in county and terminal elevators was reported to have stayed in good condition. A combination of heat and moisture are necessary to cause corn in storage to go out of condition, said the speaker. He quoted statistics on the volume of corn held in storage on farms, in steel bins, and in elevators; credited increases in corn prices in the face of bumper crops for the last three years to the farm program. A 12% increase in visible supply has been accompanied by a 28% increase in the price of corn, he said, due to the surplus being held off the market, reducing the amount of free corn available. Future

reductions in the acreage devoted to corn, believed McArthur, will reduce excessive carryovers and prevent the ever-normal granary bogging down. "Feeders do not want cheap corn, because cheap corn means excessive feeding, and in the end means low prices for cattle."

Controversy exists in the method of making loans on wheat, said the speaker. In Texas 15,000,000 bus. or 56% of the last crop of wheat went under government loans. Other parts of the country showed no such high percentage. In Oklahoma only 22% of the wheat raised was placed under government loans, which is close to the national average.

Estimated production of wheat this year is placed at 660,000,000 bus. for the combined winter and spring wheat crops. This is the amount we normally consume each year in this country. So the present carry-over of 300,000,000 bus. is not excessive, it is simply a reasonably good backlog. Wheat prices in Texas have gone up 31c per bushel since last August.

"The farm program," said McArthur, "may reduce the volume of grain available to elevators at times, but it will also stabilize the grain business, and give farmers more money to spend at the elevators for the sidelines that practically all of them handle."

Farm Program Criticized

JAMES J. RICK, Kansas City banker, vigorously criticized the administration policy in making loans on grain. "It takes man-power to run a business," he declared. "If we are going to set up a tremendous government business we should have experienced men and not politicians to run such business. The concentration of tremendous power in the hands of a few men, be they private business men or politicians, is dangerous to the American way of life.

"From the banking point of view each state should have a warehouse law that will make warehouse receipts dependable collateral. Prime money rates require prime warehouse receipts."

The uniform warehouse agreement offered by the A.A.A. authorities to country and terminal elevators was criticized by Rick as a "mandate" or "proclamation." It presents no meeting of minds. It is impossible of fulfillment. Elevators, he said, are run from season to season, and contracts that call for storage of grain beyond the times at which leases expire, leave elevators unable to plan their operation from season to season. Elevators must have a cut-off time.

"A clause in the contract offered," said Mr. Rick, "attempts to abrogate state warehouse laws by making the terms of the contract take precedence over such laws. Grain dealers cannot sign a contract contrary to the laws of their states, and still be law abiding citizens."

"The right given in the creation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by Con-

gress, giving farm agencies authority to act as judge, jury, and executioner over the people and the problems with which they come in contact, creates minor dictatorships. This is unfortunate for the people coming under their power."

Gold-buying by the government, said the speaker, has given foreign countries a profit of \$6,500,000,000. Supply and demand controls prices, he added. It makes no difference who has the supply. Current rises in grain prices cannot be attributed to the government farm program. "The cause is war!"

"I don't believe the government has any right in the grain business," declared Rick, "any more than it has a right in the moving picture business. If it insists on going into business, why not take over all business and get it over with?"

A Cut-Off Time

McARTHUR returned to the stand to explain that a cut-off period does apply to loan wheat under the uniform warehouse storage contract. The 12 month agreement applies only to wheat purchased and stored by the wheat crop insurance corporation.

He became slightly confused when G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth, denied that grain dealers had ever been given an opportunity to "approve" the uniform storage contract being offered, said producers and consumers also had to be considered.

Trucks Are Here

J. MARSHALL CROUCH, McGregor, leading a discussion on rail rates, found general acceptance of truck trade by Texas elevators. He blamed high rail rates with driving the coarse grain business to the trucks, and regretted a strong railroad lobby in the Texas legislature for an "obnoxious 7,000 lb. load limit law, which provides for no other proper regulation of trucks, such as insurance, physical condition, check-ups, responsibility of operators, and others."

PRESIDENT BROWN classified the 7,000 lb. load limit as a fight between railroads and producers and consumers. "It attempts to deny to producers the prices which truckers can pay them, and to consumers the prices at which goods and commodities may be offered by reason of lower transportation tariffs."

RALPH COLE, Krum, accused the railroads of leaving the grain dealers "high and dry. They have maintained high rates that have driven us to use and deal with trucks. We have no recourse. We must deal with truckers to stay in business. Else these truckers, hauling products cheaper than the rails, will ruin our business also."

MR. CROUCH said: "We've waited on the railroads a long time for a reduction in rates. All we have received is a loss of transit privileges. I believe we may as well set up a truck

department in this ass'n, recognize and work with the truckers."

JOHN CLEMENT, Waco: "We are still paying the same rail rate on wheat as we did in 1920, when the price of wheat was \$3.50 per bu."

MR. COLE: "The present 7,000 lb. load limit on trucks is flagrantly violated. It creates disrespect for law. It is unpopular and cannot be adequately enforced. If this limit could be raised to 20,000 or 25,000 lbs. we would be free to do business with trucks within the law, and disregard the railroads if they do not want grain shipments."

BEN CLEMENT, Waco: "Railroads have a lot of unneeded expense. If they would cut their rates half in two they would get enough more business to maintain their incomes."

T. C. MANNING, Fort Worth: "I believe we must arrange our distributive system to utilize the trucks. I'm in favor of a 20,000 lb. load limit."

MARTIN GIESECKE, San Antonio: "I propose and offer a motion that the ass'n offer no suggestion as to a load limit. The proper basis for a load limit is the design and the tires of a truck. We should approve specifications governing the loads of trucks as set up by national safety engineers."

A RESOLUTION following this suggestion was adopted unanimously.

JOHN CLEMENT pointed out that the last year for which complete tax returns are available, the year 1937, showed railroads of this country paid only \$325,000,000 in taxes, while trucks paid \$417,500,000.

Texas Wheat Crop Prospects

FRANK WHITE, Dallas, leading a discussion of crop conditions, pointed out that last fall was unfavorable to wheat, but weather conditions thru the spring months have been favorable and promise reasonable improvement and fair yields. Oats generally are in good condition, promise 20 to 40 bus. per acre. Wheat is spotted and in a critical condition on the plains, but rains have helped the acreage, reducing abandonment, and Texas can produce 30,000,000 bus. of wheat. This prospect may easily vary 10,000,000 bus. between now and harvest.

BEN FEUQUAY, Enid, Okla., predicted the Oklahoma wheat crop at 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bus., but warned that most of the crop is late. Wheat movement is expected to begin in southwestern Oklahoma about May 25.

Aid to Membership

P. FRANK WALSH, Fort Worth, chairman of the ass'n's finance com'ite, recommended that dues to the ass'n be continued at \$25 per year, and that large grain firms be permitted to take out several memberships to build up the financial support behind the ass'n. His suggestion was adopted.

Resolutions Adopted

BOB WENDLAND, Temple, reported for the resolutions com'ite several resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. One resolution asked the Texas legislature to repeal Articles 5734 and 5735 of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, which attempt to declare the weight of a bushel of ear corn at 72 lbs. per bu. prior to Dec. 1, and 70 lbs. per bu. thereafter, expressing a belief that these Articles are "obsolete," and pointing out that they have "not been observed for many years and have no basis among the grain and feed dealers of Texas, and are of no advantage to the seller in view of their impracticality."

Another expressed the appreciation of the ass'n for the efforts of members of Congress who have sought to secure relief from the Fair Labor Standards Act for the handlers of agricultural products, and declared the law "unworkable and unjust."

Other resolutions expressed appreciation for the efforts of ass'n officers during the year



Officers of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n really get together. Left to right: Director J. S. Lindsey, Houston; 2nd Vice-President G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth; President T. E. Melcher, El Campo; 1st Vice-President W. A. Howard, Dallas; Sec'y A. G. Campbell, Ft. Worth.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

In Attendance at Fort Worth Meeting

TEXAS: O. J. Allen, El Paso; P. C. Blazi and H. B. Hankins, Lubbock; Pete Bell, H. C. Brown and S. T. Crews, Crowell; O. E. Blume, John and Madison Clement, Waco; W. V. Blesingeme and W. C. Robertson, Jr., Hillsboro; W. D. Deacon and J. B. Simpson, Grapevine; R. C. Ayers, Slaton; A. W. Barker, Foard City; E. G. and Guy Barks, Tulia; B. L. Boydston, Baird; C. C. Browning, Truscott;

Leon Canon, and Jack Hollinger, Abilene; W. B. Chambers, Sanger; Ben Clement, Galesville; R. R. Cole, Krum; Pete Cope, C. L. Greene, Laddie Johnson, E. H. Judd and W. N. Martin, Vernon; O. D. Dinwiddie, Hart; W. H. Edwards, Floydada; W. H. Culpepper, Beaumont; O. L. Fletcher and Bob Wendland, Temple; Don Fulter, Sherman;

M. C. Giesecke, D. W. King and J. F. Shanelley, Grain Inspector, San Antonio; C. R. Hayes, Whitney; Ben Hill, McKinney; Harrold Hinn and H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Plainview; Fred Honea, Gainesville; C. E. Lee, Greenville; A. Liebscher, New Braunfels; Reese Meador, Austin; F. B. Moore, Hamlin; L. V. Nelson, Claude; M. C. Powell, Anna; W. H. Range, Beeville; Pete Riddle, Wichita Falls; R. G. Rowell, Anson; H. Snow, Denton; F. H. Snell, Sugar Land, and C. R. Wilson, Coleman.

DALLAS: Wiley Atkins, R. T. Cofer, Dwight Dill, Howard Dudley, W. A. Howard, G. H. Rogers, Victor Schoffelmeyer, R. R. Stuard, J. Smith, Tom Vannerson, Frank White, M. D. Dillon and C. P. Wesson.

HOUSTON: Bill and W. R. Archer, A. C. Benson, B. H. Carter, L. E. Church, G. V. Foman, J. S. Lindsey, Felix Meyer, A. F. Miller, J. A. Saint and Sam Strader.

AMARILLO: C. M. Goodnight, Grain Inspector.

OKLAHOMA: G. L. Berry, Oklahoma City; J. F. Chance, D. H. Johnston and Homer Thomas, Enid; J. S. Ezell, Kingfisher; W. H. Oakley, Hollister, and W. B. Waldo, El Reno.

KANSAS CITY: Jim Young, Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.; C. O. Barnard, E. A. Cayce.

CHICAGO: F. F. Thompson and Kenny Pierce, James E. Bennett & Co.

FEEDS AND SEEDS: C. G. Clark, Corpus Christi, Tex.; A. H. Dunievitz and V. Johnson, Dallas.

Others in attendance included: Rudy Eschenheimer, Harrison, N. J.; W. H. Hinkle, Atchison, Kan.; Bill Johnston, Clovis, N. M.; H. P. Lorenz, Hutchinson, Kan.

New Wheat Loan Rate

Wheat loans on the 1940 crop will be available to co-operating growers, was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture, May 20. Compared with the former loan the rate on soft red winter is raised one cent. Hard winter is raised one cent at Chicago and decreased 2c at the Gulf. Rates are as follows: No. 2 hard winter—Kansas City, 77 cents; Omaha, 76½ cents; Chicago, 81 cents; gulf ports, 83 cents. No. 2 dark northern spring—Minneapolis, 87 cents. No. 2 red winter—Chicago, 81 cents; St. Louis, 81 cents. No. 1 soft white—Portland, 73 cents.

The average loan value of 64 cents is about 57 per cent of the parity price (price at which wheat would have the same purchasing power as in 1909-1914), which was \$1.13 on April 15.

Last year the average loan rate was 63c.

The C.C.C. has ordered the removal of yellow corn from the top portion of the steel bins that were filled to the roof last fall, down to where the tanks will be level full.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Farmers Elevators Discuss Charges for Handling CCC Grain

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, with headquarters in Fort Dodge, have been holding a series of district meetings, and finished the meetings of the week with a meeting at the Warden Hotel, Fort Dodge, May 17. Approximately 80 managers and directors of farmers' elevators were served a dinner. This was followed by a discussion on various subjects, led by D. E. Edison, Secretary of the Association.

The topic of discussion of particular interest to those attending was on arrangements for the handling of government corn now stored in the steel bins. It is not known when the corn in the steel bins will be removed for shipment, but the elevator companies are desirous of having a uniform allowance established for the services the elevator will render in removing the corn from the bins, weighing and keeping of records and loading into the railroad cars for shipment. As in past years, the elevators have been allowed 2c per bushel for the loading of grain in a car and this rate has been agreeably accepted. With this precedent being set elevator organizations feel that they should be allowed for the handling of the corn in the government bins the regular 2c handling charge for running it through the elevator, plus any actual cost for labor in removing it from the bin and cost of transportation of bringing it from the bin to the elevator. The consensus of opinion of those attending the meeting was that it will be necessary that the elevators be allowed 3c per bushel, or close to that figure, for the complete transaction.

D. E. Edison discussed the changes being considered in the warehouse agreement that will become effective July 1, 1940, which pertains to the elevators operating as licensed warehouses either under state or federal licenses. It was mentioned that the total income to the elevator for the storing of government corn will be 10c per bushel for the twelve months' period, and the total income is computed on the following basis: 1/30c per day for 210 days, making the storage rate 7c, free storage for the balance of the year; 2c per bushel for grain received and ½c per bushel for the grain when it is shipped out, plus ½c per bushel for turning, insurance cost and incidental expense. This makes up the total income of 10c per bushel.

The general market position of wheat apparently had been weakened to some extent by the heavy hedging over a period of several weeks against purchases of loan wheat, which was liquidated on a big scale all thru March and April. According to Washington reports the government took title to only about 5,000,000 bus. of wheat on defaulted loans. The dominant factor, however, has been the fear that further German successes would curtail the export outlets for wheat as well as other grains. For many years Holland and Belgium have been about the best customers of export nations outside of the United Kingdom.—Fred A. Record.

THE FORT WORTH ELEVATORS & WAREHOUSING CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

5,800,000 BUSHELS EXCLUSIVE PUBLIC STORAGE

FEDERALLY LICENSED, Bonded, Fire-proof Public Storage.
Liberal advances on our negotiable warehouse receipts.

G. E. BLEWETT, Vice-President and General Manager

J. A. SIMONS, Assistant General Manager

Panhandle Dealers Talk of Rates; Warehouse Agreement

Panhandle grain dealers continued their precedent of gathering more than 150 strong at the Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex., May 13 and 14, for the 27th annual convention of the Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

CONDITION of the wheat crop, the government farm program, the uniform storage contract offered grain dealers by the A.A.A., grain dust and dust explosions and treatment of seed grain to prevent disease were features at the business sessions conducted in the Crystal ballroom of the Herring Hotel.

Convention sessions were confined to the mornings of each of the two convention days. Afternoons were left free for visiting among the delegates, evenings for entertainment.

Monday Morning Session

PRESIDENT O. D. DINWIDDIE, Hart, presided at the opening session.

DR. R. THOMSEN of the Central Presbyterian church, Amarillo, pronounced the invocation.

JIM FITE, Amarillo, warmly welcomed the delegates.

GENE BARKS, Tulia, made the response.

PRESIDENT DINWIDDIE remarked that Panhandle grain dealers are "bulls on prices, bears on the wheat crop."

SEC'Y JOE S. MORRIS, Amarillo, read the minutes of the last convention, and the ass'n's financial statement, which were approved.

Wheat Loans

WILLIAM McARTHUR, Washington, D. C., representing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, spoke on the wheat loan program, and the uniform storage contract.

"First real efforts to solve the farm program thru purchase of surplus grains and piling them up in warehouses, was in 1929, and proved we cannot control prices without also controlling production," said Mr. McArthur. He reviewed the Agricultural Adjustment Act, its purposes, and objectives, and the plan for accomplishing them.

Little more than 1c worth of wheat is used to make a loaf of bread, pointed out McArthur. "An increase in the price of wheat will therefore work no hardship on the consumer, yet a marked increase in wheat values means a great deal to the wheat grower."

Expressing the AAA viewpoint on warehouse agreements, McArthur said different warehouse laws in different states have complicated the storage problem. Some state laws were effectively administered, others furnished little if any protection to stored grain. "We needed to put warehousing on a uniform basis," he said, quoting statistics on the volume of wheat and corn stored under government loans.

"The warehouse agreement set-up does not please everybody; it is doubtful if it pleases anybody in its entirety. The warehouse agreement is now in type and provides that wheat going under loans is governed by the crop year and has a suitable cut-off period. Wheat purchased and stored by the crop insurance corporation is governed by a 12-month agreement.

"Warehousemen may believe that the rates in this agreement are too low, or the restrictions too rigid, but warehousing is competitive. Wheat stored on the farm earns storage for the producer, and is in the best position for market movement. Producers still have the option of storing on the farm or in elevators. Elevators will fit themselves into this picture.

"I believe that the government can show no partiality between cooperatives and private

business, so long as each performs a dependable service at a legitimate rate.

The new government contract demands precedence over state laws in some cases. The government has an interest on grain on which it makes loans and it feels that the producer is entitled to store grain at the government rate. This storage rate may be the difference between redemption of the loan and letting the government take the grain."

Mr. McArthur classified the wheat loan program as a system of orderly marketing, the corn loan program as an ever-normal granary holding feed supplies on the farm, at the same time reducing the volume of free corn, and raising the price. Producers, he said, have complimented the administration for stabilizing corn supplies.

HARRY L. KEARNS, Amarillo, felt that the discounts under the C.C.C. loan program are unfair to producers, consumers, and warehousemen alike. The old scale of discounts would be much fairer to all concerned. Wheat testing 57.8 lbs., for instance, is often the equal of 58 pound wheat. The old scale bases the price on 60 lb. No. 1 wheat with a discount of 1c per bu. for each pound lower in test.

MR. McARTHUR thought nothing could be done on such change this year, but it might be done next year.

TOM CONNALLY, Clarendon, moved that a resolution be adopted setting forth the ass'n's stand in favor of returning to the old country discount basis. His motion was adopted.

PRESIDENT DINWIDDIE named the following com'tees:

RESOLUTIONS: K. K. Smith, Ft. Worth; H. L. Kearns, and Jim Fite, Amarillo.

AUDITING: Lloyd Nelson, Claude; Carl Hill, Bushland; R. L. McClellan, Spearman.

NOMINATING: W. E. Colley, Amarillo; J. E. Weeks, Claude; C. O. Byrnes, Dimmitt.

Tuesday Morning's Session

PRESIDENT DINWIDDIE presided at the second session.

HARRY L. KEARNS, Amarillo, told the delegates what is anticipated from the A.A.A. as a uniform storage contract, describing the meeting of the trade with A.A.A. officials in Chicago before the storage contract was drawn up.

The Uniform Storage Contract

"The Chicago meeting," said Mr. Kearns, "found 6,750 country elevators represented, and was called the largest representation of country elevators ever gathered in one meeting. There was surprisingly close agreement on most of the details of the contract that the trade wanted changed. No rates appeared in the first proposed contract, so the contract had to be discussed without relation to rates.

"Elevator operators, independents, cooperatives, and lines, did not want the contract terms to apply to any grain except grain actually owned by government agencies. We were insistent that the contract be reconciled to conform to the laws of the various states having warehouse laws. We asked for a definite cut-off date, when storage could be terminated, this date varying by regions, the Southwest asking for May 31. We asked for handling charges of 4c per bu. of wheat, 3c per bu. of corn, with annual earnings of not less than 9c per bu. of wheat and 8c per bu. of corn, with storage at 1/30th c per bu. per day.

"But when the contract was revised it did not contain many of the fundamental changes we had asked. Rates came nowhere near meeting the rates we asked. No full and definite

cut-off date on storage was provided, and A.A.A. officials still proposed to reflect government storage rates back to the day of deposit of the grain, thus making such rates apply to both government grain and private grain stored under government loans. Protests from both country and terminal interests followed immediately.

"The last draft of the contract, still not printed, still subject to change, allowed a cut-off date on private wheat under government loan, but still allowed no cut-off for government owned grain. The storage earning period had been changed to 7 months for a country elevator at 1/30th c per bu. per day. Handling and service rates had been increased a little, but still failed to meet the requests of the trade. Included in the contract was a provision to pay the elevator each quarter for all charges accumulated, which we consider helpful.

"The proposed contract bases handling charges on the method by which grain is unloaded, whether by wagon or truck, or by rail or water. A terminal elevator receiving grain by truck can demand the country elevator rate, and conversely, a country house would receive only the terminal rate on grain received by rail.

"The proposed contract makes no guarantee to place a single bushel in store in the elevator signing it, nor does it guarantee to continue storage any length of time.

"Both country and terminal elevator operators want a cut-off date. Who wants to receive an elevator full of government wheat during the rush, when faced with the risk that this government wheat might be removed a week or a month later, leaving the house empty the rest of the year?

"Most of the country elevator operators are willing to make a uniform contract with the three separate government agencies, but the proposed contract is between the warehouseman and the sec'y of agriculture. In case of disagreement over terms, there is some doubt that the sec'y of agriculture, representing the federal government, can be sued. The controversy could be settled only by act of Congress, and by the time Congress acted we might not be here.

"The proposed contract recognizes all federally licensed warehouses and others 'approved by the sec'y.' Some country elevator operators believe that the latter provision should be expanded to recognize any state licensed elevator, if such state licensed elevator can make bond and fill other requirements of the contract application.

"In the Southwest we are concerned with shrinkage, and little leeway is given us in the revised contract on any except special binned grain. This is one of the points over which we are still making representations to the government agencies, and which we are still hopeful of having corrected, by amendment if not by inclusion in the original contract.

"The meeting with A.A.A. authorities in Chicago on the uniform storage contract has impressed upon me more than ever the dire need for organization in the grain trade, and the importance of having representation to deal with the several agencies of the government now involved in the handling of grain."

The Dust Hazard

H. C. VAN DEVER, Amarillo, superintendent for General Mills, exhibited a motion picture on dust explosions, their cause, their effect, and Department of Agriculture studies on control of dust, and reduction of the damage to elevators, mills, and industrial plants where they occur thru proper vents, and thru the scoring of windows.

"One square foot of window space for each 80 cubic feet of plant space will protect a plant from dust explosion damage," said Van Dever, "if the windows are so located that they will break and release pressure before pressure gets built up to the damage point.

"Dust explosions no longer occur frequently in mills, due to elaborate dust collection sys-

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Better Wheat and Legislation Discussed at Enid Meeting

A sudden break in the wheat futures market on the opening day was expected to cut attendance at the 43rd annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held in the Youngblood hotel, at Enid, Wednesday and Thursday, May 15 and 16.

None the less, when the first session was called to order Wednesday afternoon, the meeting room was well filled with nearly 200 delegates interested in learning more about the A.A.A. farm program, prospective national legislation, control of wheat diseases, and condition of the new wheat crop, all prime subjects covered by the two convention sessions.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT VERN L. GOLTRY, Enid, presided at the opening session and welcomed the delegates.

In a brief presidential address Mr. Goltry reviewed the purpose of the ass'n's pointing out that trade rules originated by ass'n's are still the effective guardians of trade practices.

"But today," said President Goltry, "we have new, additional problems. Both state and national legislation affects every one of us. Our ass'n's watch and interpret such legislation for us, and represent our interests when legislation is being made." He complimented Secy E. R. Humphrey, Enid, for efficiently watching the interests of the Oklahoma grain trade during the last year.

SECY HUMPHREY announced that the ass'n has shown a marked increase in membership during the last year; was grateful for the close cooperation of President Goltry and other officers in handling ass'n affairs.

PRESIDENT GOLTRY appointed the following com'tees:

RESOLUTIONS: R. A. McClintock, A. R. Hacker and Dale Johnston, Enid, and Dave W. Moxon, Blackwell.

NOMINATIONS: Ben Feuquay and Claude Nicholson, Enid; Harry James, Gage, and W. E. Shepherd, Hobart.

Dust Explosions

L. L. STIRLAND, substituting for President W. W. Manning, of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, showed the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Dangerous Dusts," a film demonstrating the toll in life and property taken by dust explosions in grain elevators. Earlier in the day the same film had been shown to 79 Enid grain elevator employes to make them conscious of the dust hazard and the need for keeping elevators clean.

Conserve the Soil

WILLIAM McARTHUR, Washington, D. C., A.A.A. representative, talked on soil conservation, commodity loans, and other parts of the A.A.A. program for raising farm income. He repeated remarks made at earlier conventions, reported elsewhere in this number.

Legislative Expectations

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo., said events are happening so rapidly, changes coming so fast, that "few can be prepared for them. Even the youngest of us cannot recognize in the grain trade today the same trade we knew 10 years ago."

The national ass'n, said Mr. Bowden, is asking for correction of the wage-hour law to iron out competitive inequalities that make one dealer in a town exempt from its provisions, while another falls victim to them. Seasonal exemption is being sought also for the terminal elevators in application of the law to hours, so as to expedite the handling of grain at these elevators during the harvest rush. He doubted,

however, that such exemption would be granted to terminal elevators this year; though it might next year.

The Folmer bill is dead for the current legislative session, said Mr. Bowden. This bill seeks to write into the warehouse receipts of storage elevators, a statement that the grain is in interstate commerce.

The grain trade last year, said the speaker, signed dubiously a warehouse and storage contract with the A.A.A., reserving the right to a hearing if the rates were found too low. The rates were found too low, and the greatest aggregation of country and terminal elevator representatives in history appeared at a hearing in Chicago to plead for fewer restrictions and for higher rates before A.A.A. representatives.

Nevertheless the A.A.A. is preparing to print a contract form with many provisions to which the grain trade objects. A cut-off date, for example, is allowed only on wheat under loan for the first year. No May 31 cut-off date is to be allowed on any grain once it comes into the possession of the government.

The A.A.A. is insisting that the government rate of storage apply to wheat stored for farmers under loan as well as to government owned wheat. Any elevator signing such an agreement does so in violation of state warehouse laws, especially in those states that govern the storage rates. While state laws cannot interfere with a contract between a citizen and his federal government, contracts to store wheat for farmers who take out government loans are subject to state laws.

The proposed contract provides for storage of 1-30 cent per bu. per day for 180 days on wheat, for 210 days on corn, the remainder of the year to be free for government owned grain. Nothing in the contract guarantees any volume of grain, or any full period of storage, to the elevator signing the agreement. In the corn belt the contract would allow $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bu. on corn in addition for each of two months to cover turning, insurance, fumigation, and similar expense. No insurance company will insure grain in an elevator for less than 9/10c per bu. per year. Insurance alone is nearly double the charges the government proposes to allow for this purpose.

The contract speaks of grain received by rail and grain received by truck. No other differentiation is made between country, sub-terminal, and terminal elevators.

It may be pointed out that the grain trade never opposed the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The grain trade sought to interfere not at all with any act the farmers wanted. But the act passed by Congress never promised to set up 63,000,000 bus. of storage in steel bins to compete with the grain trade, nor did it set the government up in the grain business, nor did it favor one type of elevator over another, or force upon the grain trade an unsatisfactory and unhappy warehousing contract. Yet all of these abuses have crept into the effect of the act thru the implied authority it gave the Department of Agriculture. They have crept in in spite of the evidence that over a period of years the average profit of the grain trade amounts to only \$24 per year per elevator.

The grain trade is made up of highly individualistic men. But the time is here when it must get together, and apply the force of numbers along a single front for its own protection.

Have We Finished?

D. I. JOHNSON, Oklahoma City attorney, discussed government, pointing out that the last 10 years have seen tremendous changes in economic and social conditions.

"We are in a critical condition in this country

today," he said. "The world is in a critical condition." He referred to fruition of a philosophy of destruction among a few countries following the last great war as the cause of the present conflict in Europe, and made an earnest plea for stronger defenses in this country, for more ships, more guns, more airplanes, and for fortifications on our sea coasts. He pointed out that we have spent billions of dollars in the past decade to "make work" and to send our young men to C.C.C. camps, but we have trained no one for defense, and we are as unprepared for defense today as we were 10 years ago.

Mr. Johnson declared that if every mouth in America were properly fed we would have no agricultural surpluses and that the theory of scarcity is no way to feed our people.

The duty of government, said the speaker, is to act as an umpire to insure fair play, leaving the mechanics of production and of distribution to its citizens.

If the federal government continues to build up its bureaucratic departments, five years more will see distribution of goods and commodities entirely in the hands of the government. This unfair competition cannot continue, because the resources of the individual are limited, whereas the resources of government are limited only by its capacity to find someone to take its bonds. "When we build up a bureaucratic system that usurps all the powers of our courts and our legislatures, we are destroying the fundamental principles upon which this country was founded. The way to eliminate unemployment, is to give business a chance to develop and supply jobs."

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Thursday Morning Session

PRESIDENT GOLTRY presided at the second session.

Wheat Improvement

F. T. DINES, Stillwater, in charge of Oklahoma's wheat improvement program, reviewed progress in wheat improvement. He pointed out that Canada can sell its export wheat for 20c more per bu. than can U. S. wheat producing areas because the quality of the grain is unquestioned. Credit for this premium price goes to Canada's wheat improvement program. The Canadian system for wheat improvement, involving county test plots where farm seed is compared with pure seed of approved varieties checked for baking characteristics, is now being followed in Oklahoma.

"Last fall," said Dines, "saw a higher turnover of good seed wheat thru country elevators than ever before in the history of the state.

Poor milling varieties of wheat, like Chiefkan, showed a decline in plantings, a trend in the direction of better quality wheat.

"Efforts are being made to purify turkey hard wheat in work under way at Oklahoma's experiment station. Studies are also in progress on means of breeding milling and baking quality into some of the varieties farmers like well which do not now meet approval from millers.

"A shortage of good seed wheat became evident last fall. The demand was greater than the supply. But this fall will see plenty of good seed wheat available. Farmers will be able to get all they want."

Dines made an earnest plea for elevator cooperation in taking samples of farm wheat for planting in the Oklahoma test plots, in publicizing the good seed wheat program, and in encouraging farmers to improve the quality of their wheat crops thru selection of good seed and treatment of the seed to prevent seed borne diseases.

Prevent Smut

L. L. STIRLAND, Wilmington, Del., showed an impressive movie demonstrating the benefits of treating seed grain with Ceresan, showing methods of treatment in elevators as well as on farms, in addition to the comparative growth of treated and untreated seed.

"Oklahoma lost 31.5 per cent of its possible wheat crop thru disease in 1938," said Stirland,

"a loss which might have been reduced materially thru proper seed treatment. Oklahoma is the only state in the Union that has shown increases since then in the volume of smutty wheat shipped. In 1938 Oklahoma shipped 128 cars of smutty wheat. Last year the number increased to 219.

"Whether or not a farmer will improve the quality of the wheat he grows," said the speaker, "depends upon you elevator operators. If you apply no discounts for off grade quality, the farmer will see little reason for improving his crops. In Canada the volume of smutty grain moving into the channels of trade is exceptionally low because Canadian buyers dock wheat 3c, 5c and as much as 7c per bu. for smut. These discounts discourage careless selection and sowing of seed wheat, encourage use of good quality, treated seed."

MR. DINES pointed out that seed treating machines have repeatedly paid for themselves in so short a time as a single season.

Crop Conditions

A. W. ERICKSON, Kansas City, private crop statistician, exhibited a double arm-load of wheat plants from different parts of Texas and Oklahoma, told a discouraging story about the early history of the current wheat crop thru the dry fall and winter months, pointed out that rains thru the spring had lifted hopes, that some parts of Oklahoma will produce a good crop, other parts of the state comparatively little.

A. R. HACKER, of the resolutions com'ite, offered resolutions expressing the sorrow of the ass'n over the passing of James S. Hutchins, of Ponca City; the conviction of the delegates that our country should enter a Preparedness Program on land and sea and in the air to protect American soil; opposition to clauses in the proposed warehouse and storage agreement of the A.A.A. that are impossible of fulfillment. The latter resolution read:

Contract Clauses

WHEREAS, It has been brought to our attention, and there has been a great deal of discussion on the government contract to be submitted to terminal and country elevators for warehousing services, that there are some clauses in this contract impossible of fulfillment by the elevators, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we go on record as being unfavorable to the present proposed contract in hope that the government will eliminate the objectionable clauses and offer us a contract that can be fulfilled.

New Officers

ELECTION of officers placed Dale Johnston, Enid, at the head of the ass'n, as president, and replaced Frank O'Bannon, Claremore, on the board of directors, with Jerry Yergler, Oklahoma City. Other officers were continued. They are E. S. Bouldin, Muskogee, vice-president; E. R. Humphrey, Enid, sec'y-treasurer; and W. E. Shepherd, Hobart; M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha; H. F. James, Gage, and Ben Feuquay, Enid, directors.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Sooner State Banquet

THE ENID Board of Trade furnished the entertainment and arranged the banquet and dance that crowded the ball room of the hotel the evening of the first day.

Claud Nicholson, president of the Enid Board of Trade, served as master of ceremonies. He introduced leading visitors from other states, and top convention speakers, called the numbers in the "All Girl Review" that made old eyes pop and young ones glow. Dancing followed the show until midnight.

Sooner Convention Notes

REGISTRATION reached nearly 300 in spite of erratic markets that kept many grain dealers at home, or sent them scurrying back to their offices the opening day. In charge of registration was Ralph Hassman, of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive identification badges that decorated each coat lapel.

SOUVENIRS were many in addition to the customary cigars, cigarettes and refreshments. They included key cases from General Mills, key chains from James E. Bennett & Co., pencils from W. B. Johnston Grain Co., and Kimbell Milling Co., and cigarette lighters from Andrews & Shank.

CROP REPORTERS appearing at the convention in addition to A. W. Erickson, included R. O. Cromwell, of Lamson Bros. &

Co., and E. H. Miller, of Miller Statistical Service. All were kept busy between convention sessions by questions of delegates regarding the condition of Oklahoma's wheat, and the prospect for bushel volume.

GRAIN DEALERS from Oklahoma country and central market points held widely varying opinions regarding the volume of wheat that will be harvested in the state. Estimates ran from 27,000,000 bus. to as high as 40,000,000 bus.

THE MILL Mutuals of Chicago were represented by Engineer C. W. Gustafson. Private insurance agencies were represented by M. O. Andrews, M. O. Andrews, Jr., and W. B. Stowers.

SUPPLY and equipment representatives and contractors were L. L. Stirland, of Bayer-Semesan Co.; C. P. Townsend, of Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; J. H. Tillotson, of Tillotson Construction Co.; Leo A. Mideke, E. Sprague and H. H. Smith.

WICHITA was represented by J. A. Woodside, A. W. Gill, John Beyer, U. L. Shelton, Dave Douglas, W. W. Wallis and Barney Megaffin.

OKLAHOMA CITY sent R. H. Jordan, A. B. Richert, Jerry L. Yergler, Frank Winters, E. R. Stedman, E. H. Linzee, Glen L. Berry.

HUTCHINSON representatives were H. P. Lorenz, Leroy Livingston, Vic Davis and Cy Daniels.

FORT WORTH sent G. E. Blewett, Leo Potishman, Jack Greenman, Pete Whitlow, K. K. Smith, A. Galbraith and P. J. Mullin.

DALLAS representatives were D. S. Donovan, C. J. Crouch, Frank White and Warren A. Howard.

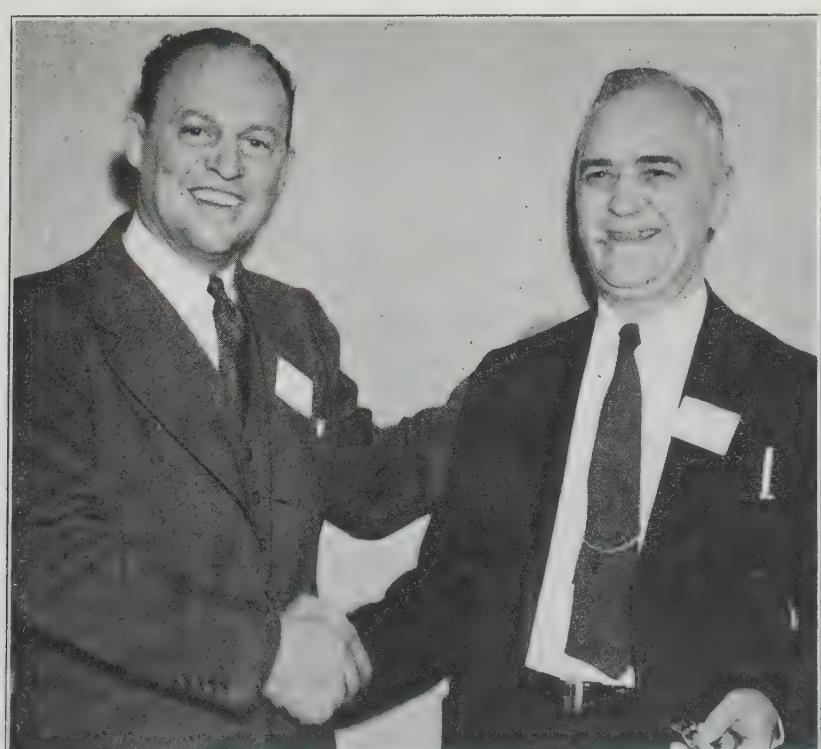
AMARILLO was represented by June Davis; Vernon, Tex., by P. A. Cope and Ben Martin; Higgins, Tex., by J. T. Patton.

KANSAS CITY sent E. A. Cayce, Ralph G. Martin, E. R. Jessen, Roy E. Swenson, Oscar T. Cook and Ed. C. Meservey, Jr.

CHICAGO representative was Kenny Pierce, of James E. Bennett & Co., who drew market plats and curves on anything available, poked cigars into the pockets of those who would listen.

SALINA sent B. K. Smoot; from Arkansas City came J. E. Ogren.

OKLAHOMA COUNTRY SHIPPERS and millers included: W. H. Schroeder, El Reno; W. O. Wheeler, Weatherford; E. C. Wegener, Minco; Dean Ferguson, Hopeton; Munson M. Church, Jet; H. F. James, Gage; J. F. Wright, Fargo; H. C. Liken, Avard; W. E. Cassidy, Frederick; C. L. Kehn, Meno; D. E. Spencer, Ponca City; W. E. Shepherd, Duke Bostick and G. A. Fuqua, Hobart; R. W. Davidson and Otto Davidson, Pocasset; Elmer Estill, Covington; R. R. Nigh and R. A. Falkenstein, Hitchcock; Earl Osborn, Hennessey; Elmo C. Rankin, Custer City; E. O. Wheeler, Watonga; E. E. Smith, Lyle Hague, D. A. Mock, Cecil Messenger and L. L. Baltz, Cherokee; Calvin Duggan, Freedom; J. S. Ezell, Kingfisher; W. B. Eden, Rocky; Scott Reay, Canton; C. E. Ramsey, Lahoma; C. J. Hubbard, Frederick; W. W. Marrfield, Ingersoll; Charles V. Page, Douglas; Louis Vogt, Okene; Gordon Hayton, Billings; Fred Martin and Dave W. Moxon, Blackwell; Art Heiss, Yukon; Glenn Johnston, Kingfisher; D. J. Reiter, Sentinel; T. A. Kroutil and W. Winton, Yukon; F. H. Schlicht, Burlington; J. H. McCrady, Yewed; E. J. Horne, Helena; Louis Zahn and Wm. B. Mote, Sharon; John Streich and J. A. Johnson, Cashion; B. M. Fowler and C. O. Spencer, El Reno; Mr. Alexander, Byron; Ed. Nelson, Clinton; Martha Calkins, Chelsea; D. G. Bradford and F. B. Pitts, Watonga; G. K. Barton, Mounds; C. F. Greenwood, Shea; Frank Monday, Fay; R. I. Hughes, Belva; John R. Foltz, Driftwood; L. S. Fisher and John Razier, Woodward; Ed. Burson, Chickasha; Ira Neal, Tillmon; V. H. Ingram, Salt Fork; F. G. Thomas, Sharon; C. L. Stokesberry, Alcorn; F. F. Gorman, Okarche; C. O. Nickell, J. H. Johntz and A. E. Davidson, Alva; A. W. Fisher, Ames; Owen Wimberly, Okene; E. J. Walcher, Buffalo; C. L. Thompson and J. G. Thompson, Hunter; John H. Fuhrmann, F. E. Grim and Clinton Fuhrmann, Hennessey; E. E. Dorman, Nash; R. L. Herrian Douglas; E. J. Clark, Marshall; E. F. Riffel and F. S. Robertson, Pond Creek; E. Harold Goodholm, Stillwater.



Dale Johnston, Enid (left) receives congratulations on his election to presidency of Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, from Sec'y E. R. Humphrey, Enid.

Iowa farmers have placed 180,716 farms with 21,500,000 acres of arable land under the A.A.A. control for 1940, says O. D. Klein, chairman of the state A.A.A. com'ite. This constitutes 80% of the farms and 84.5% of the crop land in the state. Last year 87.7% of the crop land was under the program. The shrinkage in the crop land figure is ascribed largely to the fact that the program this year called for a slash of around 12% in the corn acreage at a time when the price of that grain was going up.

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Panhandle Dealers Talk of Rates; Warehouse Agreement

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tems and other precautions that have been developed. But many of the older elevators have insufficient window or ventilating space, and inadequate dust collection systems for proper protection."

Treat Seed Grain

L. L. STIRLAND, Bayer-Semesan Co., Wilmington, Del., showed an effective motion picture of the losses suffered in farm production from smut, scab, blight, root rot, stripe and other seed borne diseases. Illustrated were methods for treating seed grain with ethyl mercury phosphate, or Ceresan.

"Seed treatment," said Stirland, "costs about 2c per acre. It prevents seed borne diseases under the conditions that so often arise to encourage disease, such as cold, wet growing periods. It is good insurance against such diseases."

"To the elevator, seed treating machines, and the volatile dusts used to insure good seed growth means more than the income derived from the seed treating service it extends. It means bigger yields of grain, larger volume for the elevator to handle. Reduced to margins, it means more money for the elevator."

The New Wheat Crop

A. W. ERICKSON, Minneapolis, private crop reporter, explained the methods used by professionals in estimating wheat yields, the part that moisture thru the fall, winter and spring months plays in producing good yields, and presented a rather discouraging picture of the current crop, brightened here and there by the good spots that were fortunate enough to receive early rains.

"These late winter and early spring rains have markedly improved the wheat crop prospect; and they have been soaking into the soil to supply sub-soil moisture. In the making right now is the necessary sub-soil moisture for a whangdinger of a wheat crop in 1941."

New Officers

ELECTION placed the following officers for the ensuing year: John A. Pitman, Hereford, president; Ernest C. Shuman, White Deer, vice-president; Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, sec'y-treasurer. Directors: Bob Stone, Clovis, N. M.; Ben Smith, Plainview; Lloyd Nelson, Claude; Albert R. Clubb, Petersburg, and Harry L. Kearns, Amarillo.

The report of the resolutions com'ite led to adoption unanimously of the following resolutions:

Resolutions Adopted

Wage-Hour Law

WHEREAS, There is now on the statute books a law entitled "The Fair Labor Standards Act," controlling wages and hours of employees of various industries, and

WHEREAS, Certain preference has been shown to industries directly concerned with the handling of farm products, and

WHEREAS, These preferences have been shown to handlers of dairy products, ginners and compressors of cotton, processors of cottonseed and sugar beets, all in regard to exemption from the maximum hour provision, and

WHEREAS, The area of production in this Act has been shown preferential difference to the handlers and processors of the above commodities, but has not been shown to flour mills, terminal elevators, or country elevators handling grain and grain products, and

WHEREAS, This makes an additional cost of handling to this particular group of growers which we consider unfair and highly preferential, be it

RESOLVED, That the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled, do hereby protest on behalf of the growers of grain and field seed, to the Congress of the United States and those administering this Act, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our Congressmen and our Senators.

Discounts on Loan Wheat

WHEREAS, The present method of discounting lower test on wheat, as prescribed in schedules of Commodity Credit, is at variance with the scale which is commonly used by the trade at the present time, and which has been

in force for some twenty years, causes a great deal of confusion in making settlements with producers both when wheat is placed in the loan and at redemption time, and

WHEREAS, These discounts, as used by the Commodity Credit, are unfair to the program of the AAA, the dealers handling wheat for the producers, and very unfair, in many instances, to the producers, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled, do hereby petition the various branches of the AAA, the Commodity Credit Corporation, or whatever legislative body under whose jurisdiction this may come, that they revise their schedule to conform to that used by the trade as early as possible, so as to be applicable to the new crop.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION was proposed from the floor to place the ass'n on record as favorable to repeal of Texas' 7,000 lb. load limit on trucks, and replacement of this limit on the statute books with the specifications and standards set forth by U. S. safety engineers. This resolution met with little protest, was adopted almost unanimously.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Panhandle Banquet

The Panhandle ass'n's annual banquet was held in the club house of the Amarillo Country Club Monday night, where delegates and their ladies consumed fried chicken, were royally entertained with a well-balanced program of entertainment, and danced until midnight.

HARRY L. KEARNS served as toastmaster, introducing visitors, and calling briefly on speakers. "Heinie" Henderson was master of ceremonies for the entertainment numbers.

A feature of the entertainment was a boys' and girls' quartette from Amarillo College, under the leadership of Folson D. Jackson. Sons and daughters of Amarillo grain dealers appeared in these quartettes, and were applauded roundly.

Panhandle Convention Notes

REGISTRATION was conducted in the hotel lobby during and between convention sessions. Total registration reached 200 and business sessions were well attended.

HORATIO STINNETT'S birthday was the day of the banquet. He was 52 years old. Toastmaster Harry Kearns presented him with a huge birthday cake furnished by his relatives and friends.

THE ANNUAL golf tournament at the Amarillo Country Club found two grain dealers, Ben Smith, of Plainview, and Tom Connally, of Clarendon, fighting valiantly for the 2-quart thermos bottle set up for first prize. Ben Smith won. Tom Connally got second prize, a dozen golf balls.

ANNOUNCED during the convention's closing session was the grain grading school which will be conducted by grain inspectors at Amarillo on May 25.

LADIES were kept entertained. They were registered separately, presented with roses and refreshments, taken on a tour thru the U. S. Veterans Hospital, enjoyed a luncheon and bridge party at the Aronson Tea Room. Mrs. W. E. Colley won the luncheon set put up as a prize for the high bridge score.

SOUVENIRS distributed included wood and calendar pencils by Kimball Milling Co., key cases and key chains by General Mills and by James E. Bennett & Co., notebooks by Fort Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co. and Transit Grain & Commission Co., novelty hats and cigarette lighters by Andrews & Shank, comparative bushel and hundred weight grain value tables by Panther City Grain Co.

BETWEEN SESSIONS entertainment centered on the same floor with the convention sessions. Burrus Panhandle Elevators maintained a refreshment stand, Andrews & Shank provided a free lunch counter, and both were kept busy.

Attended Amarillo Convention

TEXAS: Q. D. Hallmark, Abernathy; Walter Taack, Aiken; W. A. Smith, Black; R. M. Lemon, Booker; Carl and W. J. Hill, Bushland; Milton Neilson and V. K. McCaskill, Canyon; T. F. Connally, Clarendon; J. E. Weeks and Lloyd Nelson, Claude; R. A. Frye, Dawn; Pete Whitlow, Dimmitt; R. A. Hawkins and M. C. Roberts, Farwell; Calvin Steen and L. R. Stringers, Floydada; L. R. Connor and John Luthi, Farnsworth; John Ray, Gruver; T. G. Fields, C. L. Ledwig, Ed Campbell and John Fraser, Groom; C. T. Townsend, Jr. and H. E. Toles, Happy; O. D. Dinwiddie, J. E. and Jack Fuller, Hart; J. A. Pitman, F. H. Oberheir, N. N. Teter, M. W. Hoover, J. S. Jones and A. F. Faraser, Hereford; E. J. Tubbs, Kingsmill; Boone Allison, Lariat; Ben Whitfill, Lockney; H. B. Hankins and G. M. Roach, Lubbock; J. W. Philpott, Miami; Earl Ladd, Muleshoe; L. C. McConnell and Thomas Cox, Pampa; F. A. Render, J. L. Carhart and Geo. Knittel, Panhandle; A. H. Nichols, Perryton; A. R. Clubb, Petersburg; R. L. McClellan, Spearman; E. Riffe, Stratford; E. G. and G. S. Barks, Tulia; E. C. Shuman, L. R. Hull and Paul Dauer, White Deer.

FORT WORTH: G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth Elev. & Whse. Co.; Earl Ferguson, M. O. Andrews, Sr. and Jr., A. A. Hart, K. K. Smith, Henry Eidson, Felix Meyer, Charles Lemons, Leo Potishman, Mensing West, Jack Greenman, G. B. Hogan.

DALLAS: Frank White.

HOUSTON: Sam Strader.

KANSAS: John Beyer, C. F. Caudill and O. E. Bedell, Wichita; Price Feuquay and W. T. Voils, Wellington; C. M. Light, Liberal; Cy Daniels, Leroy Livingston and Vic Davis, Hutchinson.

OKLAHOMA: Ben Feuquay and Claude Nicholson, Enid; J. B. and G. D. Riffe, Texoma.

KANSAS CITY: R. O. McKenna.

GRAIN EXCHANGE representatives were: J. B. Wallace, Plainview Grain Exchange, and Ross Steward, Dallas Grain Exchange.

CHICAGO: Kenny Pierce, James E. Bennett Co.

TEXAS Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n was represented by its secretary, A. G. Campbell.



Left to right: E. G. Barks, Tulia, director, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and member of Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, responded to the welcome of Jim Fite to Amarillo with "We're glad we're here"; Ernest C. Shuman, White Deer, Tex., V. Pres.; Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, Tex., Sec'y Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Harrison, Ark.—The Myers Milling Co. is adding a frame flour warehouse to its already large plant. The Myers Co. during the past winter installed a plant for mixing sweet feeds and also built a large vat into which carloads of molasses can be pumped.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Murrietta, Cal.—The Murrietta Valley Elvtr. Co. on Mar. 11 leased the elevator and sold the feed business to Howard & Barnett.

Mendota, Cal.—The Holmes Warehouse Co. is constructing a warehouse of sheet metal with concrete floor thruout. It will be known as No. 6. John Bailey is the contractor in charge. The new unit will house a complete grain cleaning and treating plant and will offer additional service and storage facilities for West Side ranchers.

Sacramento, Cal.—New members who have joined the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n recently are Plant Food Corp., Los Angeles; E. B. Dickerman, Ontario; Monarch Feed & Supply Co., Tulare; A. R. Culver & Son, Soledad; Pitts & Loughlin, Los Angeles; Santa Cruz Feed & Fuel Co., Santa Cruz; Strain's Warehouse, Marysville; Vita-Balanced Mfg. & Supply Co., Van Nuys; Le Roy Titherington, Trucking, Tulare; Gunter Bros., Morgan Hill; Producers Feed Co., Santa Rosa; Parker & Gordon (new ownership), Petaluma; Dairymen's Grain & Mfg. Co., Ontario; and Geo. W. Gooch Laboratories, Los Angeles.—I. J. Strommes, Sec'y.

Corcoran, Cal.—The new E. C. von Glahn grain warehouse on the Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way has been completed and, with the eight large bins for bulk grain storage, a part of the new unit, is ready for the harvest from 35,000 acres which Mr. von Glahn has planted in the Tulare Lake Basin. The warehouse is 80x280 ft., with a storage capacity of 150,000 sacks. The bins have a combined capacity of about 66,000 bus., each bin being 40 ft. high and 14 ft. square. All construction is steel and concrete, with corrugated iron siding. A dust collecting system has been installed on all five floors. The conveyor belt is beneath the building. The two elevator legs are capable of unloading a total of 120 tons per hour. Celebrating the opening of the warehouse and grain handling unit, the Corcoran Post of the American Legion gave a dance there the evening of May 4.

CANADA

Ashern, Man.—Fire completely destroyed the Interlake Milling Co.'s flour mill recently.

Vancouver, B. C.—A. Effingham Mason, 79, one of the founders of the rice milling trade here, died Apr. 30. He was a director of Canada Rice Mills, Ltd.

Fort William, Ont.—Percy Thomas Adams, 41, who had been employed at Pool 4 elevator for 15 years, died May 15 in hospital following an illness of three weeks.

Fort William, Ont.—An agreement reached May 14 between the grain elevator operators and the local unions here and at Port Arthur was ratified by grain elevator employees May 15. The agreement provides for an additional five cents per hour overtime pay, and for changes in some of the clauses covering working conditions. It is effective from May 1.

Fort William, Ont.—Improvements which will cost about \$90,000 are contemplated in Saskatchewan Pool elevators at the lake head. New cleaning equipment will be installed to replace obsolete machinery and to equip the elevators to handle the new grades established for coarse grains, especially oats and barley. A new road will be constructed to Pool 4 elevator, to eliminate the present subway under C. P. R. tracks.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Alfred Tamblin, 58, a millwright employed for many years at pool elevators 6 and 7, died May 13.

Toronto, Ont.—Extensive additions to the brewing plant of the Canada Malting Co. here are reported to be planned. Three separate buildings will be erected, including a new kiln house, germinating plant and grain storage annex. Preliminary work in connection with the new construction is believed to have been started already. The estimated cost of the additions with equipment is approximately \$500,000.

ILLINOIS

Colusa, Ill.—Fred Swanson has taken over the Farmers Elevator.

Shelbyville, Ill.—Henry Downs has purchased the C. W. Shemake feed mill.

Charleston, Ill.—Bower & Tinnea recently installed a new power feed mixer.

Plymouth, Ill.—Roy Copelan has purchased the feed mill of the late Roy Cox.

Trenton, Ill.—The Trenton Milling Co.'s mill was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Dorchester, Ill.—The Dorchester Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is equipping its plant with a new Atlas Belt.

Greenville, Ill.—Lloyd Coal & Feed Co. is installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale with 18x9 ft. platform.

Hookdale, Ill.—E. H. Pahl has installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 34x9 ft. concrete deck.

Champaign, Ill.—Swift & Co. are installing Zeleny Thermometers in the seventeen bins of their new elevator.

DeLand, Ill.—Porter Bros. will make general repairs to their elevator, lower the driveway and set new sills. H. A. McElroy will do the work.

Argenta, Ill.—A. & O. Grain Co. will install a 60-h.p. diesel engine to operate its hammer mill and will do a general overhauling of its elevator. H. A. McElroy has the contract.

Fletcher (Cooksville p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has let a contract to Eikenberry Const. Co. to waterproof its concrete elevator and do general overhauling and repairs.

Patoka, Ill.—The 10,000-bu. iron-clad elevator under construction here for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be equipped with a motor driven leg and a Kewanee Overhead Truck Dump. George Saathoff has the contract.

Meredosia, Ill.—Construction of the A. B. Chrisman Grain Co. 235,000-bu. elevator is being rushed, the large structure being about half completed. Zeleny Thermometers are being installed in the fifteen bins.

Hardin, Ill.—The Calhoun County Farm Buro will build a grain elevator on the Illinois River site recently purchased in the heart of the town's business section. The company also plans construction of a cold storage locker plant on the property.

Le Roy, Ill.—The south side of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co. elevator burst open at 5:30 p. m. May 5, spilling out about 5,000 bus. of shelled corn. Warren Lantz, manager, set truckers at work at once hauling the grain back into the elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—Robert Jaccard, traveling representative for the Cargill Crop Bulletin, is recuperating from injuries received in a recent automobile accident. He was confined to a local hospital for a time as a result of cuts he received about the head and face.

Decatur, Ill.—Thirty-five Chicago members of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents were here May 4 to study the handling of grain by local grain processing plants. A special car on the Banner Limited carried the men here, the return trip being made on the Bluebird that night.

Metcalf, Ill.—The Cleveland Grain Co.'s wood, iron-clad elevator which was destroyed by fire May 4 together with 45,000 bus. of beans, a large quantity of corn and oats, caused a loss on building of \$35,000, on grain, \$50,000; insured. A spark from a train is believed to have kindled the fire. Clark Stanberry was manager of the elevator.

Peru, Ill.—City Attorney Chas. Helmig told the council at a recent meeting that certain interests are desirous of constructing an elevator here and that their action depends on what Congress will do relative to rail and water shipment rates. If rate adjustments will permit water shipment competition, the elevator will be constructed in this city.

Marengo, Ill.—Majorie, four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Holsker living near Genoa, was seriously injured Apr. 29 when she stepped thru a hole at a local elevator, her right leg caught in the operating mechanism of the feed mixer, and deep cuts inflicted. In some manner the belt had been forced off the pulley, stopping the machinery, or the injury would have been much worse. The little girl had accompanied her father to the elevator to have poultry feed mixed and was watching the machinery operate when, failing to see the hole in the floor, made the misstep.

Maroa, Ill.—Work on the new Maroa Farmers elevator is progressing rapidly. The 26,000-bu. elevator will be covered with sheet iron and operated by electricity, seven motors to be installed for the purpose. It is planned to begin operating the elevator as soon as completed provided enough grain can be obtained. The plant, however, will be in full swing by the fall harvest season. In addition to the main elevator an office and scale building is being constructed just north of the elevator and a 650-ft. railroad siding extending from the signal house at the crossing to a point about a half block south of the elevator is being built. The Boggess Const. Co. has the contract for construction and equipment installations.

Antioch, Ill.—Work of removing part of the burned superstructure of the Antioch Milling Co. mill which was damaged by fire recently, has started in anticipation of an early beginning of reconstruction. The company desires to build a large structure that will meet the requirements of the village ordinances, or at least with a slightly revised version, and still stay within the amount which it received in settlement with the insurance company on the present building. The village board however, is loath to revise the village ordinances which now provide that buildings in the main business district be constructed of brick, stone, hollow tile, cement blocks or other material of similar degree of stability and permanency as well as being fireproof.

Morris, Ill.—Appointment of a receiver for liquidation of the Finnegan Grain Corp. was asked by attorneys acting for James F. Finnegan, manager and stockholder of the corporation, in a petition filed May 6 for a final accounting and dissolution of the firm. The company leases an elevator here near the Rock Island station and one in Saratoga township about six miles north of here. The company's activities were closed here several days before the petition was filed, during which time auditors representing the Douglas-Guardian Grain Corp. and Mr. Finnegan conducted an audit of the books, decided upon after records of Mr. Finnegan and the Chicago company showed a discrepancy of about 15,000 bus. of corn and beans shipped from the elevator here to Chicago. The result of that audit has not been made known. Operations of the corporation will remain suspended pending the court hearing May 18. Meantime Mr. Finnegan has announced that he has given up his position as manager, a place he held for the last 2½ years. The former Finnegan elevator on the south bank of the river here is not involved in the proceeding filed in circuit court here May 6.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

New Canton, Ill.—Werner Heidloff, 94, died May 13 at his home here. He formerly operated the Heidloff Grain Co. elevator, which since his retirement has been operated by his son-in-law, Ellis Kendrick.—P. J. P.

Toulon, Ill.—The Davis Grain Co. office is being raised approximately two feet and a new foundation is being constructed. New floors will be laid and other improvements made in the building. A new scale is being installed on the north side of the building, replacing the old one in use for many years.

Manteno, Ill.—Rene Euziere, 50, local grain dealer, when awakened by a burglar in his bedroom early May 10, grappled with the intruder until the latter felled him with a blow. On Mr. Euziere's description Elbert Reed, 29, of Manteno, was arrested two hours later in Kankakee and admitted the robbery and assault.

Marion, Ill.—The grain elevator on North Market St. at the I. C. railroad is being torn down. Built in 1890 by the late John W. Burnett, it was purchased in 1917 by the late C. E. Bracy who operated it as part of the Bracy Supply Co. It was used for wheat storage for the local mill and for storage of wheat shipped.

Speer, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis, which also owns the Lacom river elevator, has purchased the local elevator from J. J. Abbott, of Wyoming, Ill. Alta Stisser who operated the plant for Mr. Abbott will continue as manager for the new owners. Mr. Abbott will continue to operate the Wyoming grain elevators.

CHICAGO NOTES

Irwin P. Skolly, grain broker, was suspended May 14 by the directors of the Board of Trade for two months beginning June 1, on charges of violating two rules of the Exchange.

William H. Moorhead, formerly of Van Wie & Moorhead, commission merchants, and a member of the Board of Trade, died in Daytona Beach, Fla., May 15. He had retired some years ago and had been living recently in Port Orange, Fla. Born in Ireland, his business in Chicago was established in 1883. Interment was in Rosehill cemetery.

Duncan L. Boden will have passed his 50th year with the Chicago Board of Trade on June 1, 1940. Born July 11, 1876, on the Isle of Barra, Western Hebrides, Scotland, he came to Chicago in 1888 and found employment in the Weighing Department of Chicago Board of Trade on June 1st, 1890, where he was hired temporarily as a messenger. After working as a messenger for four years, he was promoted to a clerkship and later was promoted to chief clerk, which position he still holds. He has served under four Weighmasters, John Walker, Thos. H. Foster, H. A. Foss and J. A. Schmitz. At a dinner celebrating the event, given May 16, Mr. Boden was presented with a watch by Weighmaster Jos. Schmitz, on behalf of his many friends.

The Agriculture Club celebrated its 17th anniversary at a luncheon in the La Salle Hotel May 20. The club now has a membership of 450 persons. Herman Steen, executive vice president of the Millers National Federation, is president.

J. J. Bowen, Jr., wheat broker, was suspended for six months by directors of the Board of Trade after having been found guilty of violating seven rules of the Exchange and the Commodity Exchange Act. The rules under which Bowen was suspended include "proceedings inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade; reckless dealing and acts detrimental of welfare of the Exchange."

Lake Wawasee, Ind.—Lew Hill, chairman of the General Entertainment Committee for the midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, June 24-25, has been holding daily conferences with the leaders of the piscatorial tribe and insisting that all fish refrain from eating during daylight sessions of the convention. If this agreement is consummated disciples of Isaac Walton will be permitted to angle with baitless hooks any hour they desire, but removing aquatic vertebrates from the lake will be strictly forbidden.

IOWA

Lost Nation, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. will keep its elevator and machine store open Saturday evenings thru the summer.

Miles, Ia.—The new elevator nearing completion here for John L. Franks & Co. is expected to be ready for business about June 1.

Onawa, Ia.—The Northwestern Milling Co. plant is now in operation after having undergone complete remodeling during the last several months.

Carroll, Ia.—William T. Otto, well known grain dealer, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for member of the board of supervisors, 1941 term.

Hamburg, Ia.—The Carl Reid elevator was destroyed by fire early Saturday, May 11, with the loss of 8,000 bus. of corn and a smaller amount of wheat.—L. A. G.

Holstein, Ia.—L. E. Fallein, Evander, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator. For several years he was assistant manager at the Stratford Grain & Supply Co.

Ellsworth, Ia.—The Ellsworth Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Sowweigh Scale with 34x9-ft. platform. The Todd Const. Co. did the work. A 16x22-ft. addition will be built to the elevator office.

Boone, Ia.—Spring cleaning is in order at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & L. S. Co. office. They have put on a composition board ceiling and are repainting the office.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Flugstad (Duncombe p. o.), Ia.—Deorr Cose is the new manager of the Farmers Grain Co., taking active charge May 1. At present he is painting the office interior and making other minor repairs. He succeeds Chas. Strong, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Alta, Ia.—A 20 per cent capital stock dividend was declared, recently, by the directors of the Alta Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. This is the fifth consecutive 20 per cent paid out by this firm, totaling 100 per cent in five years. Edgar Schuelke is manager of the elevator.

Boone, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a district meeting here May 14. A chicken dinner was served to 70 dealers in the Odd Fellows Hall. Walter Berger of Des Moines acted as toastmaster. He introduced "Dod" Thiele, new Sec'y of the Ass'n, who gave a short talk. D. O. Milligan, president of the Western Mutual Insurance Co., and Mr. Stewart of the State Warehouse Commission, gave short talks. Leland Miller of Cedar Rapids gave an outline of the new Govt. Warehouse form, stating there were eight provisions in it where those having state licenses would be breaking the law. The form was gone over in each section and paragraph and general discussion took place. A motion was made that the present State Ass'n's continue to work for a practical plan.—A. G. T.

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWERS

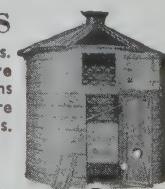
fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.



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Only a Few Days Left to Enroll in the

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The Grain Exchange Institute is pleased to announce a special offering of its correspondence course, "Grain and Its Marketing", with emphasis on the problems of marketing grain at country points. The group will be composed exclusively of country elevator managers, officers and employees, so that our instructors can deal with typical country elevator problems in connection with the cash handling of grain from the farm to the ultimate consumer.

Write for further particulars, Grain Exchange Institute, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill. (A non-profit organization.)

Kamrar, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 30-ton Fairbanks Scale, with 34-ft. platform. It will move its office building about 10 ft. west, alongside the new scale, and build a small addition. Bert Sniffin is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Estherville, Ia.—John S. Crawford, 79, for 25 years associated with the John E. Greig elevators as grain buyer and elevator manager, has retired from active work. Mr. Crawford came to this part of the state from Decorah, Ia., in 1901. In 1912 he began work for the Greig elevator in Superior where he worked for about two years. He began work at the local elevator in 1917.

Paton, Ia.—The Clark Brown Grain Co. has sold its line of Webster, Greene and Boone County elevators to the D. Milligan Grain Co. of Jefferson, possession to be given July 1. Three of the elevators included in the sale are the local plant and those at Rippey and Angus. Headquarters of the Clark Brown Grain Co. are at Nevada, Ia. C. L. Gifford, general manager, sec'y and treasurer of the company, in announcing the sale which had been pending since early in March, stated negotiations also are under way for the sale of the company's east line of elevators at Nevada, Fernald, Mingo, Valeria and Bondurant and are expected to be completed on or before July 1. The Clark Brown Grain Co. was organized in 1915 and Mr. Gifford has been actively connected with the firm since July 1, 1917, assuming full charge of the same upon the death of Clark Brown in December, 1929.

KANSAS

Sabetha, Kan.—The storage capacity of the Farmers Elevator is being increased to 48,000 bus. M. E. Mettlen is manager.

Goff, Kan.—The new 16,000-bu. elevator of the Derby Grain Co. is equipped with anti-friction bearings and standard lightning protection. O. E. Thieme is manager.

Topeka, Kan.—The concrete elevator under construction for Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n was damaged by fire starting in a group of window casings and cornice brackets on May 7.

Moreland, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange elevator was robbed the night of Apr. 28, the third time within three years. The loot totaled about \$100 in cash and several hundred dollars in checks.

Hollenberg, Kan.—I have sold the Hollenberg Grain Elevator to Thomas Baumfalk, who takes possession June 1. I am installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale, to be ready for service by June 1.—G. R. Barr.

Emporia, Kan.—A \$75,000 soybean plant will be built here in time to handle this year's crop. Ted Lord, one of a local group interested in the project, said the cost of the plant is being underwritten by Kansas capital.

Hazelton, Kan.—J. H. Dye recently returned from Sheridan, Mo., and again is manager of the Bowersock Mill & Power Co. elevator. Russell Goodan, former manager, has accepted a position with the Schrieber Milling & Grain Co. with headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo.

Wellington Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a 10,000-bu. grain elevator on the site of the old elevator at the Rock Island tracks, which was destroyed by fire last December. The elevator will be a modern, iron-clad frame building, much larger than the old structure.

Wichita, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. will begin construction immediately of a 1,000,000-bu. concrete grain elevator in North Wichita, at 29th and Frisco Sts. Eventual erection of a flour mill to adjoin the headhouse and storage bins is planned. When the new elevator is completed, Consolidated Flour Mills Co. will have total wheat storage facilities of approximately 2,750,000 bus., including a line of country elevators. The company operates plants at Hutchinson, Caldwell, Newton, Kingman, and Winfield, Kan. General offices are maintained here.

Salina, Kan.—The E. L. Rickel Grain Co. will close its local office June 1 and move to Kansas City where it will be located in the Board of Trade Building. E. L. Rickel and his brother, Irwin, have been in the grain business here the past 20 years, and will retain their membership in the Salina Board of Trade.

High winds caused considerable damage to elevators throughout Kansas recently. Among the companies reporting damage sustained at their plants were Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood; P. E. Burnett and R. W. Hoffman, Cottonwood Falls; E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., Oakley; Robinson Elvtr. Co., Ogallala; Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Winfield; Poor Grain Co., Russell.

Wichita, Kan.—E. F. Beyer of the Beyer Grain Co. was elected president of the Wichita Board of Trade on May 14; A. B. Craig, of the Craig Grain Co., was named vice-pres.; four directors chosen were A. W. Gill, of Goffe & Carkener, Inc.; C. C. Ogren, Ogren-Jones Grain Co.; W. J. Kopp, of B. C. Christopher & Co.; A. E. Randle of the Farmers Commission Co. E. E. Kohlwes is executive sec'y.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. purchased the C. C. Jennings Grain Co. 20,000-bu. elevator and will use it principally for storage. The purchase included all personal property on the Santa Fe lease except two of the smaller oil supply tanks and possession was given at once. Mr. Jennings will continue to use the elevator office and the nearby parts room for the time being at least. Fred C. Leudick is manager for the Farmers company.

Morganville, Kan.—Rebuilding and remodeling of the Gordon Mark Elevator is progressing rapidly. A new headhouse was built, 20 ft. higher than the old one, to give the grain the proper elevation to eliminate delay in loading cars. The west part of the building is being made into bins for storage. Ed King is in charge of construction. The building was raised and a new foundation put in and grain bins, pits and driveway are being replaced with new ones. New machinery is being installed and when completed, the elevator will be one of the most modern in this part of the country.

Clonmel, Kan.—The Clonmel Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is building a 35,000-bu. elevator immediately north of the present elevator which was built about 36 years ago and which it replaces. The new structure, of interlocking staves, will be completed in time to handle this year's wheat crop. There are four bins, 49 ft. high, with interstice bins. The cupola will rise to 65 ft. Loading capacity of the new house will be between 2,000 and 2,500 bus. an hour. It will be completely electrically equipped. John Wall has been manager of the elevator for over 16 years.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—J. Fred Aubrey, 50, partner in Aubrey & Co., grain and feed dealers, died suddenly May 7 of a heart attack at his home. He had been a partner in the grain company for 21 years.—A. W. W.

Young & Conway, Morganfield; R. U. Kevil & Sons, Princeton; Sebree Milling Co., Sebree, were among Kentucky firms that reported plants damaged by high winds on Apr. 30. In each instance the loss was small.

Louisville, Ky.—The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., subsidiary of Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, has announced a new construction program which will enable the firm to handle 200 tons of soybeans daily. At the same time the company will go into a more localized buying program which is expected to open a field for a new crop to farmers in the Louisville area. The processing plant will double the present capacity, spending \$35,000 for buildings and approximately \$40,000 for equipment. New buildings are to include a one-story warehouse, a preparation building of three stories and a six-story extraction building. The additions are expected to be completed by Oct. 1. The buying department in Cincinnati has heretofore bought the soybeans in carload lots from Illinois and Indiana, but under the new setup the local management will be authorized to buy down to truckloads.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Britton, Mich.—J. J. Walper recently installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Croswell, Mich.—The Croswell Milling Co. plant was damaged slightly by high winds early this month.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—Harry D. Shaw recently installed a seed grain treater for treating farmers' seed grain for smut control.

Hastings, Mich.—William D. Parker, former manager of the Farm Bure Elevator, was named as a member of the police force recently.

Reading, Mich.—Herb McClellan has taken over the Reading Feed Mill which he has improved and remodeled and will grind, mix and sell feeds.

Detroit, Mich.—After numerous postponements in the hope that a reorganization plan could be developed, Federal Judge Frank Picard has issued an order directing immediate liquidation of the David Stott Flour Mills, Inc., operating a mill here of 1,600 bbls. daily capacity. The business has been in receivership for more than a year.

MINNESOTA

Echo, Minn.—The Echo Milling Co.'s mill was damaged by high winds recently.

Kasson, Minn.—The new feed mill of the Kasson Grain Co. has been completed.

Mabel, Minn.—Fred Darrington has purchased the feed and flour business of Elmer Faa.

Richmond, Minn.—Ambrose Weeres has purchased the Richmond Mill from L. L. Nerlien.

Duluth, Minn.—Frank R. Weber, 78, engaged in the milling and grain business, died May 6.

Wendell, Minn.—The H. M. Veldey Elevator has installed a new Atlas Belt and Calumet Cups.

Kenyon, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr Co. has erected a new fence on the west line of its property.

Lakefield, Minn.—F. J. Paige, formerly of Worthington and Jackson, has taken over the Diedrich mill here.

Wykoff, Minn.—Work is progressing rapidly on rebuilding the Walter Meyers mill here, recently destroyed by fire.

Hanska, Minn.—High winds caused a small amount of damage at the plant of the New Ulm Roller Mill Co. recently.

Battle Lake, Minn.—Fire probably caused by an overheated exhaust pipe damaged the Battle Lake Flour Mill on April 30.

Glencoe, Minn.—Lawrence W. Wolf has taken over the management and operation of the Wolf Elevator here, effective May 1.

Luverne, Minn.—A new scale with 40-ft. platform is being installed at the E. A. Brown Co. elevator at the foot of Main St.

Perham, Minn.—Mr. Green of Watertown, S. D., is contemplating purchasing the Globe Mill property here and opening a flour mill.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Feed Mfrs. & Distributors Ass'n held its final meeting of the season May 7 at the Radisson Hotel.

Darfur, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is improving its equipment with the installation of a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with motor.

Brooks, Minn.—The Brooks Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n stockholders recently voted to purchase the Brooks elevator for \$7,500 from the estate of C. D. Hall.

Le Center, Minn.—Improvements being made to the local Commander Elevator include enlarging the driveway, rebuilding the scale and remodeling the office.

Minneapolis, Minn.—F. J. Whelan, Crystal, N. D., representative of Becher, Barrett, Lockery Co., has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Baudette, Minn.—A grain and seed elevator was assured for Baudette when a com'ite composed of five farmers announced that 250 shares of stock had been sold at \$50 a share.

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will do the cleaning job you need, for clean wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, beans, flax and seeds, with ONE cleaner.

Largest Capacity Lowest Price
Write for full information about
these Modern Cleaners.

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Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.
GRAIN MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY WICHITA OMAHA

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Stewartville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping its new plant with Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drives operated by Fairbanks-Morse Motors.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Clarkfield Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to purchase the plant owned by the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., adjacent to the Farmers Elevator.

Blakeley, Minn.—Fire May 15 destroyed the Hagen Grain & Coal Co. elevator together with its contents of 8,000 bus. of grain, about 30 tons of coal and a stock of seeds and feeds.

Felton, Minn.—Managers of the Monarch and Atlas elevators here have received official notice that, effective July 1, the two firms will be consolidated under the name of P. V. Elevators, Inc.

Bellingham, Minn.—The local Farmers Elevator has been closed for repairs. A new and larger scale will be installed and the entire driveway will be rebuilt. The contract was let to Joe Hartung.

Maple Lake, Minn.—The Atlantic Elvtr. Co. has razed its old elevator and much of the salvaged material will be used in the construction of a new building which will house a modern feed mill. G. N. Mueller is manager.

Duluth, Minn.—Strike of tugmen on the Great Lakes has been settled and crews have returned aboard tugs of the local Union Towing & Wrecking Co. following the settlement. The outward movement of grain from Duluth-Superior to down lakes ports continues at a steady and brisk pace.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—The annual commerce report of the Duluth-Superior harbor prepared under the direction of Lieut. Col. X. H. Price, district engineer in charge of the United States engineer office, shows freight tonnage carried by boats in and out of this harbor during the 1939 navigation season amounted to 38,048,406 short tons, an increase of 65 per cent over the 1938 season.—F. G. C.

LaCrescent, Minn.—Gertrude C. Halse, 18, and her father, Ernest Halse, have started suit in district court at Decorah against the LaCrescent Grain Co., and Alvin C. and Edward A. Feldt, owners of the company, claiming \$25,000 damages for injuries suffered by Miss Halse when an automobile in which she was a passenger was struck by one of the grain company's trucks on highway No. 9, west of Decorah. The automobile was hit from behind by the truck. Miss Halse was paralyzed from the waist down.

MISSOURI

Marysville, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. has installed new grinding equipment at its elevator.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. Robert Diercks, local manager for Cargill, Inc., and Miss Betty Christofferson of St. Paul, Minn., were married on May 11. They will reside here.

Malden, Mo.—The Dunklin County Grain Co. is building a cotton gin, cotton houses and seed house here. A modern three-stand system will be installed in the gin; diesel power will be used.

Golden City, Mo.—H. L. Shacklett, manager of the Morrison Grain Co., is constructing a building near the elevator to house a line of farm machinery and parts. The building is 20x24 ft. and will be covered with corrugated sheet metal. Claude Garver has been employed to assist him at the elevator.

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East Prairie, Mo.—The East Prairie Milling Co. recently installed a large combined sheller and boot, an electric hoist, purchased of the Sidney Grain Machry. Co., and a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Louisiana, Mo.—The Pike Grain Co. sustained a large loss from smoke and water when fire destroyed an adjoining store. It is carrying on its business for the present in upstairs quarters in the Mercantile Bank building.

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—Mrs. Ernestine Keltner, who has been employed in the office of the Moundridge Milling Co. here for several years, has been made business manager of the mill and C. M. Beutler will devote his entire time to his duties as production superintendent.

Brunswick, Mo.—The W. J. Small dehydrating plant put its second dehydrating unit into operation May 15, making it possible to use the green crop from fifty acres of land every 24 hours. The installation of electric transformers was completed May 13.—P. J. P.

Portageville, Mo.—Swift & Co. will establish a cottonseed oil mill here, an eight-press mill capable of crushing 15,000 to 18,000 tons of cottonseed per year to be built on a site just north of the Federal Compress on Highway 61. The mill will be completed about Sept. 1.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Guy A. Thompson, trustee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has asked authority of the Public Service Commission to buy the St. Joseph Belt Railway and the Union Terminal Railway Co. of St. Joseph. His petition stated control of the two properties "is absolutely necessary if the Missouri Pacific is to serve efficiently and with any degree of profit." Application placed an estimated valuation as of Jan. 1, 1940, of \$2,321,780 on properties of the Union Terminal Railway Co., including its subsidiary, the Buchanan Elvtr. Co., and \$558,523 on the St. Joseph Belt Railway properties.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

E. A. Witter, Kansas City feed broker, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is in an improved condition.

The Kansas City Feed Club spring outing was held the afternoon of May 16, at Hillcrest Country Club. Golf, diamond ball and horseshoe furnished entertainment for the athletic minded, while those who preferred indoor amusement and entertainment found ample provisions for their enjoyment indoors.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., has leased the Chicago Great Western Elevator, operated by the Great Western Elvtr. Co. under the direction of George A. Aylsworth. The former company formerly operated the larger of the two Alton railway elevators in Kansas City, the lease on which was taken over recently by the Vanier-Smoot interests of Salina, Kan. The Chicago Great Western elevator has a 1,000,000 bus. capacity.

MONTANA

Kolin, Mont.—The Kolin elevator has been undergoing considerable improvement. A new cleaner and a new seed treater have been installed.

Fort Benton, Mont.—J. N. Rosenburg of Poplar has succeeded E. N. Colby as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Trading Co. elevator. Mr. Colby recently resigned after ten years' service in that capacity.

Homestead, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Annex, containing 12,000 bus. of wheat, burst out at the ends April 27, spilling a large quantity of the grain over the railroad track. The sides and ends of the annex were later bound about with wire to avoid further damage temporarily, and the building will be repaired at once.

NEBRASKA

Giltner, Neb.—Irvin Jensen has been engaged to assist at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Columbus, Neb.—Glen Shonka of Valparaiso has accepted a position here with the Columbus Grain Co.

Davey, Neb.—Harold Hogan Johnson, 78, for 45 years engaged in the grain business here, died May 10.

Diller, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. has installed a new 20-ton, 9 x 34 ft. scale at its elevator office.

Arnold, Neb.—High winds damaged the plant of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. on April 27. The loss was small.

Grand Island, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss on May 7.

Hooper, Neb.—Earl May, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op., has bot the former Strain residence property.

Crete, Neb.—Crete Mills is building a corn mill between the flour mill and feed mill. Capacity will be 5,000 bus. daily.

Atkinson, Neb.—Mike Bonenberger has purchased the Watson Feed Store from Ronald Watson and DeLance Withers and has taken over the business.

Rockford, Neb.—The Rockford Grain Co. is building a 35,000-bu. elevator here just west of its present plant. Bert Burroughs is manager of the local elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—The Famous Molasses Feed Co. is erecting two concrete bins for grain storage at 27th and Spring Sts. The Nebraska Crib Co. has the contract.

Funk, Neb.—George Rydlund, manager of the Crowell Elvtr. Co. elevator, took his life the night of May 7. Ill health was given as the reason for his act in a note left for his family.

Juniata, Neb.—E. P. Hubbard is terminating 40 years of service as manager of the Grain & Live Stock Ass'n. Both its elevators are being changed to electric power.

Le Roy (Pauline p. o.), Neb.—The J. W. McCleery Elevator, capacity 8,000 bus., has been torn down. The abandonment of the Burlington's Aye-Junction-Clay Center branch, approved recently by the state highway commission, was the death knell for the elevator which, however, had done no business for several years.

Tamora, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. celebrated its 25th anniversary the evening of May 2. Delegations from Seward and Utica joined with local persons in commemorating the occasion. A program of addresses, and music furnished entertainment and luncheon was served to 260 guests by members of the local Ladies Aid Society.

Bertrand, Neb.—M. E. Strickler, who has been identified with the grain business here for many years, tendered his resignation as manager of the William Bruce Grain Co. elevator, owned by the Holdrege Roller Mills, because of failing health. Jim McCleery, who has managed an elevator at Norman for the last ten years, has been appointed to succeed him.

Humphrey, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Lumber Co. is building a modern office building, 54 x 50 ft., with full basement, just north of the company's lumber yards. The company filling station will be located at the northwest corner of the building; display rooms for various departments of the company's business will be adjacent to the station while on the opposite side of the building will be the elevator and private offices. A new scale will be installed on the north side of the structure. Rest rooms will be provided and the basement will be divided into rooms where meetings will be held.

NEW ENGLAND

Concord, N. H.—George N. Bartemus, 69, in the grain and feed business for nearly 40 years, died recently.

Baltimore, Mass.—The P. Fredk. Obrecht & Son feed warehouse was destroyed by fire Apr. 23. Damage to the warehouse was estimated at \$100,000.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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NEW YORK

Cannonsville, N. Y.—The Cannonsville Creamery Co. has bot the Cannonsville grist mill property from D. C. McLaughlin, and will use the building for storage purposes.

Delhi, N. Y.—The Delhi Milling Co., headed by H. M. Dawson of Davenport, has opened the old Page Feed Mill after completing reconditioning and repairs and will mill all kinds of feed. John Mostert has been made manager of the plant by the new company.

New York, N. Y.—The five months' job of painting the walls and ceiling of the New York Produce Exchange trading floor has been completed. This is the largest trading floor in the world, 220x140 ft., and 200 gals. of paint were required to cover the columns and arches of the 58-year-old building.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Connors-Marine Corp. soon will begin construction of two huge molasses tanks, one of 2,000,000-gal., the other, 1,000,000-gal. capacity, on the property adjoining the Dakota elevators. The tanks are expected to be completed by July 1. The tanks are being built to handle the west-to-east movement following the cutting off of supplies formerly imported from Czechoslovakia.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A stubborn blaze in the mill of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., May 12, was brought under control after several hours. An overheated cooker is said to have started the fire. The blaze was drawn by cyclone fans to dust collectors on the fourth floor. For nearly two hours soybean dust in the blowers flamed, making the task of firemen difficult. High pressure streams of water from a fireboat poured steadily into blower-openings.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ypsilanti, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its office and installing a vault.

Halliday, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is re-siding and painting both of its local elevators.

Kempton, N. D.—E. M. Aldrich, 83, former owner of the grain elevator here, died at his home in Grand Forks on May 3.

Solen, N. D.—The Farmers Union is taking over the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks elevator here. A. N. Hutzenbulher is manager.

Dresden, N. D.—The National Atlas Elvtr. Co. has moved its local elevator and installed a new driveway. Work was done by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Ops (Conway p.o.), N. D.—The National Atlas Elevator has been sold to the Peavey Elvtr. Co., which will take possession July 1. E. I. Ferguson is manager of the elevator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The durum unit of the State Mill & Elevator will be rebuilt and re-opened for business June 15, the industrial commission decided at a meeting May 9.

Hansler, N. D.—The Farm Credit Ass'n received bids until May 14 for the sale of the 15,000-bu. Farmers National Grain Corp. elevator on the right-of-way of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Fargo, N. D.—New members admitted to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Hannaford; Emrick Grain Co., Emrick; Bloom Farmers Elvtr. Co., Jamestown; Barlow Grain & Stock Exchange, Barlow; Stirum Grain Co., Stirum; Nortonville Grain Co., Nortonville; E. B. Nelson Elvtr., Tyler, N. D.

OHIO

Enon, O.—The Beard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Lebanon, O.—Leonidas Simonton, 93, died recently. He retired from the grain business 25 years ago.

Unionville Center, O.—Ray Latham recently purchased a large Sidney Cleaner with variable speed drive.

Bellevue, O.—The Buckingham Grain & Seed Co. reported its plant was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Huntsville, O.—The Yoder Grain Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-half ton capacity.

Maumee, O.—Mr. and Mrs. David Anderson celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary May 6. Mr. Anderson is a partner of the Anderson Elvtr. Co.

Findlay, O.—The McManness Milling & Grain Co. mill has been sold to Harry M. Kirk. The McManness mill was founded in 1885.

Havana, O.—The Havana Flour Mill operated for the last 20 years by Andrew Ringlein has been sold to Harry L. Groff of Newport, Mich., and Roswell Green of Blissfield, Pa.

Thornville, O.—The "B & O" Elevator has been bot by P. M. Bowman. The sale of the elevator was the outgrowth of an action for accounting, dissolution of partnership and appointment of receivers, filed by Beulah and Harold Bugh against H. G. Roberts and J. V. Clark.

Yost Station (Glenford p. o.), O.—The Yost grain elevator owned by the H. G. Roberts Co. has been sold to P. M. Bowman. W. A. Hite and E. P. Walser, of Thornville, acted as receivers in the proceedings that resulted in the sale, confirmation of which was filed in common pleas court May 17. The sale was the outgrowth of action brot by Beulah and Harold Bugh against H. G. Roberts and J. V. Clark for accounting and dissolution of partnership.

Westville, O.—Westville Grain & Stock Co. recently purchased a large Ajax Hammermill with 50-h.p. motor, collector, V drive and crusher complete from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Maumee, O.—Construction of the two million bushel addition to the Anderson Elevator is progressing rapidly. When this new addition is completed, the Toledo elevator capacities will be increased to more than twelve million bushels.

Dola, O.—The Dola Farmers Exchange plans to erect a modern elevator here this summer, to replace the present 33-year-old plant, according to Claude Pees of Dunkirk, company manager. The old elevator will be taken down and the new one built on the site.

Toledo, O.—Toledo's harbor is second on the Great Lakes from the standpoint of traffic. The total business done in and out of the Toledo harbor in 1939 was 23,664,036 tons; 6,000,000,000 bus. of grain were received and 3,000,000 bus. of grain were shipped. Out of the total business done in the Toledo harbor, 17,634,005 tons of coal were shipped and 1,679,871 tons of ore received.



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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Toledo, O.—Ralph Snyder, 54, grain inspector for the Toledo Board of Trade, died May 10, following a brief illness. Mr. Snyder had been in the employ of the Toledo Board for 14 years.

Madison Mills, O.—The Gwynn Elvtr. has been sold to Ottie E. Hockman of Canal Winchester, who is now in charge of the plant. New milling and mixing machinery is being installed for the grinding and handling of feed. Mr. Hockman is an experienced grain dealer and plans a number of improvements to be made at the plant in the near future.

Columbus, O.—The Farm Buro-Co-operative Ass'n completed its contract for leasing of 1,000,000-bu. grain storage space in the new terminal elevator being constructed at Maumee, O., on the Wabash Railway by the Anderson Elvtr. Co., May 7. Plans for the Farm Buro Ass'n, which is the wholesale supply organization owned by and serving 84 county farm buro co-operatives in Ohio, include shipment of grain produced by members and patrons from co-operatives and farms direct to the terminal elevator, with consequent better distribution and price advantage.

McComb, O.—One hundred and twenty-five persons attended the first meeting this year of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held here May 6. The principal address was given by Harry W. Holton, Toledo credit statistician, who spoke on the credit situation of farm elevators, pointing out the mistakes of extending unlimited credit to all customers. Charles George, employee of the McComb Farmers elevator, made the address of welcome, while W. M. Jackson, of Holgate, gave the response. N. G. Bennett, manager of the McComb Farmers Elvtr. Co., presided. The next meeting will be held the evening of June 3 at Okolona.

OKLAHOMA

Burlington, Okla.—The Burlington Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged slightly by high winds recently.

Ada, Okla.—Lightning on April 13 caused an electrical breakdown loss at the Ada Milling Co. plant.

Shattuck, Okla.—H. W. Smith has succeeded C. G. Montgomery as manager of the Kansas Milling Co. mill. Mr. Montgomery resigned in April because of ill health.

Isabella, Okla.—The Fequay Grain Co. of Enid has purchased the Farmers Union elevator which it had leased for the last three years. Grant Sproul will continue as manager.

Vici, Okla.—J. L. Kay, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n for many years, recently resigned from the position and is retiring from active business to reside on his farm.

Blackwell, Okla.—An additional 1,000 ft. of track has been laid around the Midland Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s new headhouse now under construction to replace the one that burned early in the year. Dave Moxon, manager of the Blackwell Mill, stated walls and roof have been completed on the structure and it is expected the plant will be finished and ready for operation within a few weeks.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Thornton, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., will build a 50,000-bu. addition to its local elevator this summer.

Lamont, Wash.—The Lamont Grain Growers is installing a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Waterville, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills is building a new grain elevator here, Gus Burgeson having the contract.

Ritzville, Wash.—The Ritzville Flouring Mills is constructing a 24x35-ft. building with concrete floor and galvanized sides and roof.

Hartline, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to Albert and Leo Land for construction here of a large wheat elevator.

Idaho Falls, Ida.—The Idaho Falls Feed & Coal Co. is adding a Howell motor driven Ceresan seed grain treater to its plant equipment.

Cashup (Thornton p. o.), Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., are considering construction of an addition to its local elevator this summer.

Pocatello, Ida.—The Ralston-Purina Co. will build a feed plant here, to cost approximately \$100,000. It will have a monthly capacity of 100 carloads of feed.

Rosalia, Wash.—Rosalia Producers has let a contract to Hogenson Const. Co. for construction of a 50,000-bu. bulk grain storage annex to the local elevator. Work on the new annex will start in June.

Prescott, Wash.—James LeVan, 43, manager of warehouses for the Touchet Valley Grain Growers Ass'n, died April 30 in a Walla Walla hospital. Death was attributed to shock following an operation.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Washtucna Grain Growers, Inc., recently approved plans for a change in the by-laws and the corporative set-up of the firm. The grain co-operative is seriously considering increasing bulk storage facilities for 1940 season.

Penawawa, Wash.—Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., has awarded a contract to Louis Delivuk to construct a 100,000-bu. grain elevator here on the site of the present warehouse purchased last February from O. A. Beckwith. Part of this structure will be taken down.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—The Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. has purchased the building formerly occupied by the Johnson Feed Store and is planning extensive repairs. Grinding, cleaning and feed mixing machinery will be installed and an attractive display room is planned. B. V. Wolfkill is manager.

Erskine (Moro p. o.), Ore.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the 70,000-bu. elevator of the Moro Grain Growers the night of May 2, and between 8,000 and 9,000 bus. of wheat it contained. Some 3,000 bus. of the grain was owned by the Continental Grain Co. A flathouse and two railroad box cars near the elevator also burned.

Heppner, Ore.—A 50,000-bu. elevator is being constructed by the Interior Warehouse Co. Wood construction is being used throughout, the elevator being built inside the company's present warehouse. Cribs and bins will be put in to hold the grain for bulk handling; a hopper scale of the latest type is being installed and the entire unit will be electrically operated. Bulk loading on cars will be accomplished at the rate of 700 bus. per hour according to Cornett Green, manager.

Rockford, Wash.—The Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., has started construction of an 85,000-bu. elevator. The concrete bins will be 70 ft. high and the elevator will be equipped with new, modern machinery. N. K. Albertson is manager.

Asotin, Wash.—The Lewiston Grain Growers will install an 8-inch iron spout from the headhouse of the new elevator, protruding out over the river so it can load bulk wheat into barges which will transport the grain to tidewater. Efforts are being made to have a channel dredged so that grain may be transported in that way all year round.

Salem, Ore.—Leo Moon, who a year and a half ago traveled about this territory telling a story of having just started a dairy farm and needing a few sacks of feed "on trust" until "Saturday" to a listening and sympathetically responsive feed-man audience (and incidentally drawing a year in the penitentiary as his reward for the swindle), has been up to the same tricks again. Recently he was arrested and is now in jail here when Johnny Densmore, Jr., of Scio, on whom he tried the old bag of feed story, turned in his information to police who apprehended Moon within a short time.

PENNSYLVANIA

Carlisle, Pa.—Paul O. Sunday has installed a new diesel engine in his feed plant.

Fredonia, Pa.—G. A. Freyermuth sustained a small loss at his plant, the result of recent high winds.

Harford, Pa.—The Staso Milling Co. recently remodeled its plant. A primary motive was to eliminate the dust problem.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—R. S. Hjelmseth of Buffalo has succeeded Ray Helm as manager of the local offices of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.

Millville, Pa.—The large chick building of the Quaker City Hatchery & Mill, owned by Wayne G. Hartrauf, was destroyed by fire recently.

Freeburg, Pa.—W. D. Netiz, who operated a small mill here, has gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities about \$4,000 and assets about \$1,000—C. S. W.

Port Trevorton, Pa.—G. R. Ulsh recently installed a new 100-h.p. low pressure diesel engine in his feed mill. Mr. Ulsh erected new mill buildings last year.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry M. Edenborn, 79, in partnership with his son, Harry M., Jr., in the grain, feed and flour business in the Bourne Building, died at his home Apr. 27. He was a member of the Commercial Exchange for 52 years.

Berwick, Pa.—Clark D. Girton, proprietor of the Community Flouring Mills, committed suicide in his bath room early the morning of May 6. He owned a flourishing business and was in an excellent financial condition. Nervous breakdown was given as the cause of his death.—C. S. W.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Huron, S. D.—Thomas Charles Reilly, 71, engaged in the seed and elevator business here for 20 years until his retirement in 1919, died May 1.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n sponsored a wheat school here on May 16 and 17, for the benefit of managers of country elevators. Many grain men were present for both days' sessions.

SOFT WINTER WHEAT

RED — WHITE — MIXED

Red is mostly Ohio

White and Mixed is mostly Michigan

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Albee, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. reported a small loss sustained as a result of its elevator being damaged by recent high winds.

Dallas, S. D.—The Farmers Union is considering the establishing of a co-op bulk station in conjunction with the local elevator. A committee has been appointed to investigate the feasibility of the proposed project.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—A barley school was held here May 13, 14 and 15 sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n for managers of country elevators. There was a large attendance and great interest was manifested in each session of the school.

SOUTHEAST

Graham, N. C.—The warehouse of the Acme Feed Co. was destroyed by fire Apr. 16.

Roanoke, Va.—Lindsay, Robinson & Co. are constructing a 115,000-bu. grain storage warehouse and feed mill.

Lineville, Ala.—The Lineville Gin & Fertilizer Co. has added a feed crusher and grist mill to its facilities. A building to house the new machinery is being constructed.

Oxford, N. C.—Frank W. Bullock has disposed of his interest in the milling firm of Taylor & Bullock and accepted a position with Oxford Milling Co. He has been engaged in the milling business here for about five years. Oxford Milling Co. recently entered on a program of expansion which included installation of a diesel engine; new bleachers and new mixers.

TEXAS

Oklahoma City, Tex.—Martin-Lane Grain Co. has bought the local elevator of General Mills, Inc.

Paris, Tex.—The Paris Milling Co. reported a small wind storm loss recently sustained at its plant.

Farnsworth, Tex.—L. R. Connor has under construction a new 16 x 28 ft., 2-room, stucco-covered office.

Dallas, Tex.—The Haynes B. Ownby Milling Co. is changing its principal place of business from Tyler to Dallas.

Waco, Tex.—John Clement of the Clement Juries received in an automobile accident several weeks ago to attend the grain and feed dealers convention in Fort Worth, May 10 and 11.

Spearman, Tex.—The Spearman Equity Exchange has installed a cold storage locker plant in its local warehouse. The company has leased the Spearman Grain Growers' elevator for another year.

Amarillo, Tex.—Officers and directors re-elected for the ensuing year at the annual members' meeting of the Amarillo Grain Exchange are: H. L. Kearns, president; J. J. Fite, vice-pres.; Joe S. Morris, sec'y-treas.; H. C. Adams and J. E. Davis, directors.

Dawn, Tex.—A 45,000-bu. frame, iron-clad, 8-bin addition to the 45,000-bu. frame elevator of Farmers Associated Elevators (Hereford, head office) is under construction, reports F. H. Oberthier, company manager. Local manager is R. A. Frye. A 34 x 10 ft., 20-ton set of Fairbanks Truck Scales is being installed.

Dallas, Tex.—The Morten Milling Co. has completed installation of a complete air-conditioning system for its offices.

Kress, Tex.—Lester Stone, Amarillo, Tex., got the Kress, Tex., plant and it looks like Kimball will get Hart, Tex., plant. I'm entirely out of the grain business since April, 1939; now living in live stock and cotton district. Crop failures and A.A.A. got me and 23 years hard work and saving.—Jno. W. Elliott, Midland, Tex., Box 1212.

Farwell, Tex.—A 20,000-bu. frame, iron-clad addition is being built to the 15,000-bu. elevator of Henderson Grain & Seed Co. on the Santa Fe railroad here, where R. A. Hawkins is manager. This is the elevator purchased some time ago from the Doggett Grain Co. Seed cleaning machinery will be installed soon for cane, sudan, and sorghum seeds.

Sanger, Tex.—The Sanger Mill & Elvtr. Co., headed by W. B. Chambers, has built a new driveway at its elevator, and a new 24x32-ft. office where a 20-ton Howe Truck Scale and weightograph attachment has been installed. A power shovel is being installed in the elevator driveway to unload semi-trailers too big to handle with the regular truck lift.

Vernon, Tex.—Martin-Lane Grain Co. has purchased the Vernon unit of General Mills, known as the Kell Mill & Elevator, a 200,000-bu. elevator and 7-story mill building. The milling machinery is being moved out. Ben Martin will use the elevator for grain storage and merchandising; the mill building as a warehouse for his widespread feed and seed business.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Felix Meyer of Felix Meyer & Co., Houston, Tex., who recently purchased the Panther City Grain Co. elevator here, is remodeling both the elevator and warehouse. The progressive program of improvement inaugurated eventually will include the installation of new elevating machinery, grain cleaners, feed grinders and mixers. Mr. Meyer, who has placed Nathan Segel and Henry Edison in charge of his Houston and Fort Worth offices respectively, is making his own headquarters at the Panther City Grain Co. plant of which W. H. Finley is manager, and is spending more time than ever out on the road.

WISCONSIN

Hayward, Wis.—The Northern Lakes Co-op. plant was damaged by high winds recently.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Grain is the second ranking commodity in the point of tonnage handled at the local port. Flour and feed rank next in importance.—H. C. B.

Marinette, Wis.—The Harvey Martindale Pulp Wood Mfg. Co. has been moved from Menominee, Mich., to Marinette. In its new quarters the plant, in addition to manufacturing insulation material, will produce ground feed and fertilizer.—H. C. B.

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LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Shell Lake, Wis.—The Sarona Farmers Union Co-op. Oil Co. of Sarona plans to build a new feed warehouse and oil station here.

La Crosse, Wis.—Edgar P. Baume, 31, district supervisor for the Washburn-Crosby Co. out of its Indianapolis branch, died May 2 at the home of his parents here after a lingering illness.—H. C. B.

Fair Water, Wis.—Arnold and Alfred Westhuis, portable mill operators, lost two machines last month by explosions. Investigations disclosed that dynamite had been placed in the grinders.

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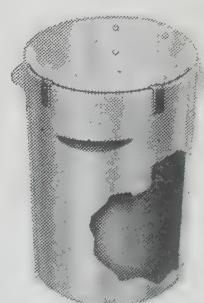
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Flexible Spout Section

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

To Class Wheat on Quality

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Central Retail Feed Ass'n has arranged a splendid program of speakers on subjects dealing with merchandising, legislation, agriculture and other topics for its 15th annual convention to be held here June 3 and 4 at the Schroeder Hotel. Prominent on the list of orators for the occasion are James A. Reed, fiery 78-year-old former senator from Missouri; Burton Bigelow, national sales counselor; and Clifford V. Gregory. A short entertainment will open each convention session. Registration begins Monday, June 3, at 8:30 a. m. The annual election of officers will be held the morning of June 4 and at noon of that day the members once more will be guests of the Blatz Brewing Co. for lunch and refreshments. The Salesmen's club of the Ass'n will hold its annual breakfast session the morning of June 4.

Would Prevent Propagation of Dust Explosions

A series of tests designed to discover means of confining dust explosions to limited spaces is being conducted at the Argo Plant of Corn Products Refining Co. by C. J. Alger, Chicago chapter president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. A. H. Nuckols, of the Underwriters' Laboratories, is directing the experiments.

The experiments are centered about the introduction of chokes in screw conveyors carrying starch. At intervals of some ten feet the conveyor is broken by short sections cut in at an angle of 40 degrees. At each choke the material is allowed to accumulate in a mass sufficient to close the conveyor opening before it is lifted into the next horizontal section.

Under experimental conditions the explosions touched off within the conveyor by means of magnesium caps do not propagate past the constant choke of material at the end of the ten-foot section altho the conveyor walls are badly sprung by the force of blasts.

A Special Mixer for Specific Combination of Ingredients

More and more, these days, progressive feeders are requesting special, individualized mixes. Many have found that a certain specific combination of ingredients seems to give them the most favorable livestock and poultry results, for their particular breeds and conditions. More and more feeders are becoming increasingly interested in supplements, especially if they have experienced unsatisfactory health and growth. This situation presents a new problem for elevator men, feed mills and feed dealers. It presents an opportunity for a better understanding of customer requirements, a chance to render personal service and help in the working out of feeding formulas and procedure. Closer personal contact with the buyer enables one to accomplish a more complete job of merchandising.

Outstanding among mixer manufacturers is the Brower Mfg. Co. It offers a completely modernized line of feed mixers to aid the country elevators and feed dealers in working out this problem. The Brower Mixer Line now includes five efficient sizes of Whirlwind Mixers: Little Giant, 700-lb. capacity; Giant, 1000-lb. and 2000-lb. capacities; and Super-Giant, 3000-lb. and 4000-lb. capacities. Each Mixer is remarkably adaptable to special installations, minimum floor space required, both above-floor and below-floor types available, furnished with or without electric motor.

Brower Whirlwind features have proven extremely popular with mixed-feed specialists—low first cost, rugged construction, quick-mixed batches, uniformity of mix, guarantee of satisfaction and dependability.

The flour subsidy on shipments from the Pacific Coast to the Philippine Islands has been cut, it was announced May 20, from \$1.15 to \$1.10 per barrel, and to Hong Kong and Dairen from \$1.40 to \$1.30 per barrel.

A new class of wheat, a wheat quality class, has been established at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, it was recently announced by Maurice Jencks, general manager of the fair, and Preston Hale, superintendent of the agricultural department.

At most grain shows, county and state fairs, and even at the International Grain Show, Chicago, wheat has until recently been judged on its general appearance and on its weight per bushel. This is not a sound basis from the standpoint of utility. Samples of wheat entered by Kansas farmers in the new class will be milled and baked, and the prizes awarded on the basis of milling value and baking quality. This is in line with the old proverb, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

In establishing this new wheat quality class, the Kansas Free Fair is following the lead of the International Grain Show, Chicago, where a similar utility class for wheat was established

in 1938 and continued in 1939. The Montana State Fair pioneered in this practical method of judging wheats, in 1923. It was first used at the Kansas Fair, Hutchinson, in September, 1939.

Jencks and Superintendent Preston Hale have appointed a special committee to take charge of the new class of wheats at the Kansas Free Fair. Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, is general chairman of this committee.

The F.S.C.C. has disposed of 4,000,000 bus. of wheat in its five wheat and flour exchange deals. With the exception of one lot of wheat amounting to 45,000 bus. at New Orleans, and a second lot at Vancouver, Wash., of 86,000 bus., the remainder to be exchanged is located in elevators at Texas ports. The fifth and final offer is on 717,000 bus. of wheat to be awarded on offers before 8 a. m., May 28, and millers will be required to take delivery of all wheat on the awards within 30 days.

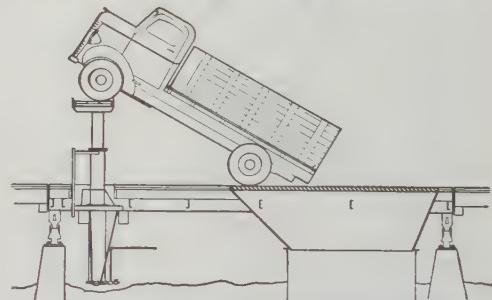
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Telescoping and Standard Dumps

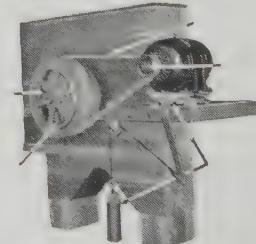
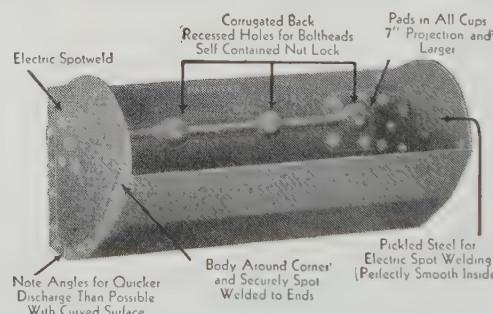
Our New Telescoping Dump not only retains all of the desirable old features of our dumps but has many new ones. For instance, it can be installed where bad water conditions prevail.

The Standard Dump also has new improved features and is still available in either 76" or 68".

We'll gladly send you details on either or both. Write for them.



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The improvements eliminate noise, add greatly to the strength of the head drive and assure longer life.

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Grain Carriers

Chicago, Ill.—The Western Trunk Lines Ass'n on May 7 denied the application of Omaha and other rate break grain markets for transit on grain shipments.

Montreal, Que.—Longshoremen have accepted the 10 per cent increase in wages suggested by the conciliation board, instead of the 30 per cent requested.

Pekin, Ill.—Rates on grain and grain products from the various points to Pekin are increased in New York Central tariff Sup. 46, No. 1370-D, effective June 5.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 33,171 cars during the week ending May 4, against 34,016 during the like week of 1939, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Effective May 15 the railroads established a rate of \$2.75 per 100 lbs. from Chicago to the Pacific Coast on carloads of mixed commodities of any description, minimum 30,000 lbs.

Lewiston, Idaho.—John W. Shepard, manager of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., has gone to Washington to plead for dredging of the Snake River to make it navigable 12 months of the year.

Seattle, Wash.—The North Pacific Coast Freight Buro held a hearing recently on back-haul rates for shippers at the Coast who desire to reship to the middle west grain received from the interior, after cleaning or processing.

J. Monroe Johnson, assistant sec'y of commerce, has been reported upon favorably for membership in the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Senate Interstate Commerce Com'te.

Abandonment of 17.38 miles from Greeley Center to Ericson, Neb., has been granted the Burlington by the I. C. C. Motor vehicles are now handling most of the traffic formerly moving over this line.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. has petitioned the State Railway Commission to increase rates on wheat 3 to 4 cents per 100 lbs. from Nebraska points to Omaha to harmonize with the high rates from the Western part of the state.

The Burlington has asked leave to make a rate of 14½c on grain and grain products between Pisgah, Franklin and Lowder, Ill., and Chicago, without observing the long and short haul clause, and a hearing on the application was held May 21 by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Duluth, Minn.—Rule 14 defining the opening of navigation will be amended May 28 by a vote of members of the Board of Trade by adding the rule of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange which provides that Lake Erie ports as well as the Sault Canal and Duluth harbors must be free of obstruction by ice.—F.G.C.

A wage increase from 30 to 36c an hour to employes of Class I railroads has been recommended as a minimum to Wage and Hour Administrator Philip B. Fleming, adding \$6,903,609 to the annual wage bill, by the Railroad Carrier Industry Com'te. The recommendations are not final, as Col. Fleming will hold a hearing. Railroad attorneys state that an advance above 30c would curtail employment.

Ralph Budd, pres. of the Burlington route, told stockholders in his recent annual report, that the drouth and reduced acreage resulted in wheat production in the states served by the Burlington 23 per cent below the good 1938 crop, oats declined 16 per cent, barley 1 per cent, and corn showed a slight increase. He said that there are about 4,000 circular steel grain bins in Burlington territory in Illinois and Iowa.

The bill suspending the prohibition against commercial use of over age vessels in the Maritime Commission's laid up fleet during the operation of the neutrality act has been approved by the president, thus liberating 116 cargo vessels.

The Port of New York Authority has filed complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission in No. 28466 charging undue preference in rates on grain to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, from Buffalo and Erie. Ex-Lake rates on grain from Toledo to New York for export are alleged to be excessive and unreasonable. The lowest Toledo-New York rate is 18c per 100 lbs., while the Toledo-Baltimore rate is 4c less. It is claimed that the rate to New York should be no higher than to other Atlantic seaboard points.

Truckers have been hauling poultry feed from Kansas to points in Arkansas just south of the Missouri boundary that the Frisco intends to recover by a reduction in rates. In 1939 the equivalent of 570 carloads of feed were shipped over the Frisco to Seligman, Mo., and thence trucked into Arkansas. Of these 346 cars came from Kansas City. The Interstate Commerce Commission proposes a substitute for the Frisco suggestion, by cancellation of the proportional rates from Kansas City to groups 1 and 2 and establishment of proportional rates to those groups from Seligman.

Suit for Transit Privileges

A suit in the Federal Court to obtain transit privileges was filed May 13 by the Blair Milling Co., Atchison; J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth; General Mills, Kansas City; Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Atchison; the St. Joseph Grain Exchange and two member firms; the Omaha Grain Exchange and three member firms; the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and two member firms; the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n and three firms; the Kansas City Board of Trade and three leading firms of that city.

Transit privileges of the river points were canceled in July, 1935; but, altho the Interstate Commerce Commission on July 27, 1937, authorized the railroad companies to grant transit to the river points, they have not done so.

Grain can move from Duluth thru Minneapolis to St. Louis for 19c, but if milled in transit at Minneapolis the rate is the combination of 5c from Duluth to Minneapolis and 19c to St. Louis, a total of 24c. Many other interior points can transit at the 19c proportional rate, while the Missouri River markets must pay the higher combination.

Margin requirements were raised May 21 by Chicago Board of Trade commission firms, on trades in grain futures. The margin on wheat was raised to 15 cents a bushel, from 12 cents. The new margins on other grains are: Corn 10 cents, rye 15 cents, oats 6 cents, and soybeans 20 cents.

Locker Plants in Minnesota

Some country grain dealers operate locker plants in connection with their elevators.

The first cold storage locker plant in Minnesota was opened in 1935. By March 1, 1939, a total of 179 plants were in operation. Of these 57 were co-operatively owned and 122 were owned by individuals or ordinary corporations. A few plants are equipped with locker rooms only. Some are equipped with chill, cutting, sharp freeze, and locker rooms, but do not provide the services of a butcher. The largest number of plants are equipped to render all of these services and employ full-time butchers. Most of the latter group are operated in connection with some other enterprise, altho several are housed in separate buildings and operated as independent units.

The investment in locker plants varied from \$19.88 to \$38.23 per locker depending upon type, size, and kind of insulation and equipment. The average plant handled 586 pounds of all kinds of meat combined per patron year. Of this amount the patrons supplied 540 pounds and the plants sold 46 pounds. The plants cut 94 per cent and ground 15 per cent of the meat handled.

The most important source of income for the plants was from locker rentals.

New Cross Belt Separator Removes Tramp Iron

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co., formerly Magnetic Mfg. Co., has announced a new special cross-belt magnetic separator unit, designed on the principle of applying an intense magnetic field cross-wise over a conveyor belt so that the magnetic zone is concentrated in a narrow gap across the face of the belt.

This special type magnetic separator unit is styled Type "X" and consists of a powerful magnet so designed as to extend at right angles over the face of the short belt conveyor and several inches over each side to provide a very effective pull where it will produce greatest attraction.

The Type "X" was originally designed for the purpose of extracting tacks, pieces of wire and other foreign particles from batches of dough for a large bakery. This company had been involved in several costly law suits as the result of consumers biting into cookies, buns, and, and other baked products and striking these foreign particles, so that it became absolutely necessary that all dough used be subject to magnetic separation before reaching the ovens.

Storage on government-owned grain under the new contract with the Sec'y of Agriculture runs 12 months, during which time the AAA may move out grain first stored and other grain substituted to get free storage for the government, for the remainder of the period.

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Field Seeds

Harned, Ky.—John E. Wilson has opened a seed and feed store.

Grandville, Mich.—The Michigan Seed & Pet Store has been opened to handle field, garden and flower seeds.

Hardy, Ark.—Wess Weaver pleaded guilty to selling lespedeza seed without proper analysis or permit and was fined \$10 and costs.

Sinton, Tex.—E. J. Mutchler of Taft has removed to this place to manage the Ellwood Feed and Seed Store he recently purchased.

Pender, Neb.—Wallis Malmberg and Filippi Bros. have rented a store building as temporary quarters for Malmberg's seed corn business.

Montgomery, Ala.—A seed testing laboratory will be established here by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for enforcement of the new Federal Seed Act.

Hartford, Conn.—A corporation of the same name has been formed to succeed Cadwell & Jones, with Chas. B. Macdonald pres. and Emil O. Moll, sec'y.

Benson, Minn.—As the result of an error in seed tagging Ray M. Lang was recently fined \$10 and costs on the charge of improper labeling of sacks of seed.

Coquille, Ore.—The Pacific Feed & Seed Co. has succeeded the Coos Feed & Seed Co. at Coquille, Myrtle Point and Marshfield, Ore., after opening a new seed and feed store at Medford, Ore.

Washington, D. C.—Adrian J. Pieters, well known agronomist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, died Apr. 25, aged 74 years. He organized what is now the Pieters-Wheeler Seed Co., of Gilroy, Cal.

Columbia, Mo.—A federal-state seed laboratory here to be in charge of Walter R. Crispin of the Kansas City office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will enforce the new Federal Seed Act.

Grinnell, Ia.—Wilfred Kearney, with the Kearney Elevator Co. until its business was sold to the Grinnell Grain Co., is building a warehouse and has purchased another building for a seed and coal business.

Test weight of corn of the Krug variety changed 0.59 lb. with each change of 1 per cent in moisture content, according to the Indiana Experiment Station. The average change in other varieties was 0.48 lb. per bushel.

Baton Rouge, La.—At a meeting of the Louisiana Seed Council May 7, presided over by Chairman Lane Wilson, seed legislation was considered. A bill to legalize seed certification in the state was approved, and Louis Reuter was appointed chairman of a com'ite to study a draft for a uniform state seed law.

Mount Vernon, Ia.—Lyall Bryant, whose farm is a half mile north, recently shipped a carload of pure Mukden soybean seed to the Henry Field Seed Co. at Shenandoah, at \$1.25 per bushel f.o.b. The shipment required 667 sacks. He had 64 acres in beans last summer, with an average yield of 35 bus. to the acre.

Springfield, Ill.—For several years Howard D. Salins has been advertising some magic by which he treats seeds to keep them free from disease, increase the yield and at the same time fertilize the soil. He claims the product to be non-poisonous. His process has never been submitted to any of our experiment stations for verification of his claims.—L. A. Moore, superintendent division of plant industry, Illinois State Department of Agriculture.

Medford, Ore.—Fred Harshberger, formerly of Eugene, has engaged in the seed and feed business here as the Medford Feed & Seed Co., with Bert Quigley assisting him.

Madison, Wis.—Laurence F. Graber, well known alfalfa grower, and professor of agronomy, has been appointed chairman of the department of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin.

Tolerances Necessary in Seed Inspection

J. C. Loomis, of Hemet, Cal., chairman of the California Seed Council, urges that seeds be taken out of the county quarantine law in California. He reported as follows:

"One lot of alfalfa seed was prepared for market in the most modern kind of cleaning plant and before any of it was shipped out a sample was sent to the laboratory for testing. The laboratory reported it entirely free of all primary and secondary noxious weeds. Shipments of this seed were made into two other counties. One county reported finding ninety secondary noxious weed seeds and red tagged it because it did not comply with the state seed labeling law.

"Another county tested it three times and reported it contained three secondary noxious weeds. The first county simply required that it be relabeled showing the ninety weed seeds. The other county refused to allow the seed to be sold regardless of the label on the ground that they did not permit any seed containing this certain secondary noxious weed to be sold in their area. These two counties take great pride in their seed inspection service; but I think you will recognize how impossible it is for the seedsmen to distribute seed under these conditions.

"Recognizing the difficulties that this method of inspection was bringing about the Seed Council, which is composed of delegates from the Farm Bureau, the State University, the State Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Commissioners Ass'n, the Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Seed Analysts Ass'n and representatives of the state seedsmen, requested the State Department of Agriculture to compile a list of the various counties showing the weed seeds and the amounts which each county commissioner would permit to be distributed in his county. After a great deal of work such a list was compiled by Mr. Ball of the State Department for Agriculture, but within two or three months this list became obsolete because some commissioners had changed their minds about what they considered a good or bad weed seed. In 1939 this matter was called to the attention of the Seed Council and a new list was compiled with a definite agreement that this would remain intact for the period of one year. This agreement is still in force.

"This, however, has afforded very little relief because with each commissioner setting up his own rules and regulations with respect to tolerance the seed distributor is in practically the same position that he has been for the past several years. In counties where no tolerance is permitted, we are still at the mercy of the inaccuracies bound to occur in the seed testing laboratory.

"The result of this attitude on the part of

some commissioners has resulted in the condemnation of seed several months after it has been bought and paid for by the retail merchant and except for the fact that the wholesale seed dealer has assumed the responsibility of finding a market elsewhere for the seed, the retail dealers would have suffered tremendous losses, which in my opinion were entirely unjustified.

"For the past two years this com'ite in cooperation with the seed distributors of the state and some of the larger retail dealers in field seeds have tried very hard to secure relief from this situation. We recognize that the old state seed labeling law was too loose in some respects; that it penalized the honest dealer and provided loopholes for the illegitimate sale of field seed. I feel this matter of seed inspection work should be done by men trained in the technical side of the work and that only the state can hope to provide men with such ability. The Seed Council now recognizes that we are faced with an intolerable situation."

Germination of Soybeans Reduced by Long Storage

Half-bushel bags of seed of five varieties (Manchu, Lexington, Morse, Ilsoy, and Ebony) grown in 1926 were stored indoors in metal cans, and each spring beginning in 1927, seed from each variety was planted in the field in rod rows replicated four times. Seed described in the following discussion and tables as "new" was that used the first crop season following its production. One-year-old seed was that used in the second crop season following production, and so on.

The average yield of all varieties from the one-, the two-, and the three-year-old seed was only slightly less than the yield from the new seed; but when seed stored four years or longer was used, yields were sharply reduced. The stand of plants, which is of course dependent upon field germination, declined rapidly when seed older than two years was used. If weeds had not been well controlled by row cultivation yields might have declined more rapidly as the number of plants was reduced.

The black and the brown varieties, Ebony and Ilsoy, retained their vitality and yielding ability longer than the three lighter colored varieties—Manchu, Lexington, and Morse; but in all varieties stands declined consistently with increasing age of seed.

Except for one variety, Manchu, yields did not fall off consistently as a result of loss of viability from storage until after the seed was four years old. Fluctuations during the first four years were due mainly to seasonal differences.

After the second year, stands declined steadily and rapidly. Stands declined more rapidly

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and consistently than yields. Even tho stands were very poor, yields often were satisfactory when weeds were fully controlled.—Bull 462, Ill. Agri. Exp. Sta.

Seed Stored for Three Years After Treatment

Seed corn which is treated with mercury dust a long time before it is planted is still quite well protected against damage from seedling blights, reports Dr. C. S. Reddy, Iowa State College plant pathologist, on the basis of tests made last year at Conesville.

Seed corn which had been treated 3 years before planting produced an average yield of nearly 27.5 bu. per acre, compared with a yield of 29.5 for seed which had been treated only a day before it was planted. Untreated seed yielded slightly less than 26 bu. on the average.

"The test seems to show that treatment of seed even 3 years before planting was of some benefit, increasing yields about 5 per cent, but that treatment 1 day before planting was of greater benefit.

"Previous experiments have shown that old seed is injured more by fungi in the soil than is new seed of the same kind.

"This test," he concludes, "shows that seed corn may be treated for 3 years without injury if stored in a dry place. Experiments at other stations show that injury may result if it is stored where it might easily take up moisture."

Procuring Seed from Grain Channels

By W. A. DAVIDSON, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The chief problem has been with respect to the labeling of grain, particularly oats, that was being shipped in interstate commerce for seeding purposes.

We have mentioned, from time to time in recent years, that the practice of obtaining seed supplies from grain channels to be sold for seeding purposes under variety name is bound to lead to misbranding of seed. This fact has been emphasized in recent months in the response to the provisions of the Federal Seed Act of persons engaged in selling for seeding purposes, seed obtained from grain channels. There is difficulty in obtaining assurance of the variety of such seed, and we know of no cure other than that the shipper of such seed have it produced for him or obtain it from sources in such a manner that the identity of the seed will be maintained.

It is to be noted that the Federal Seed Act does not require any seed to be labeled as to variety. Our recent correspondence indicates that there is considerable sales resistance if the seed cannot be labeled as to variety, which merely bears out the contention that the most important factor with respect to seed is that it be of a variety suitable for the purposes for which it is planted.

Seedsmen Not Required to Have Nursery License

W. R. Schoenfeld, Los Angeles, chairman of the seed division of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, in his report to members stated that "An opinion of the attorney general of this state, which threatened to subject all dealers in seeds to the necessity of paying a \$10 nursery license fee." This interpretation was based on the definitions of "nursery stock" and "plants" in the agricultural code, where they were defined as including seeds.

"Obviously this definition is artificial and incorrect, and thru the efforts of Mr. Stromnes, a ruling from the California Code Commission was obtained, which in substance stated that it was not the intent of the law to subject the seedsmen to this license fee. Accordingly, the attorney general has promised to review his

opinion and no attempt is being made to subject seed dealers to a nursery license fee for the present and it is planned to attempt to definitely correct this situation by suitable legislation at the next session.

"It obviously would be inconsistent, to say the least, to define as a nurseryman, any dealer who handles alfalfa seed, grass seeds, grain seed or a display of packet seeds. I cannot compliment Mr. Stromnes too highly for the fine work that he did in securing the Code Commission statement on this subject."

Sealed Seed Corn Keeps Life After 6 Years

Seed corn dried thoroughly, sealed hermetically, and stored at freezing temperature or colder has kept its power to germinate after 6 years. This has led scientists to renewed interest in methods of seed storage that may eventually prove of value.

Experiments reported by J. D. Sayre of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry and of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station grew out of the need of the breeders of hybrid corn for some practical method of insuring against the loss of valuable strains of breeding material. Some of these strains represent years of patient work that might be wiped out in a season by a flood, windstorm, drought or insect attack. Also in the technical studies of inheritance that form the scientific basis of the corn breeding program, the breeders sometimes want to compare in the field plants from the original breeding material with, for example, the offspring after 5 or 10 generations of controlled inbreeding or crossbreeding.

To find out what conditions of storage would best preserve life in seed corn, Doctor Sayre sealed into glass test tubes hundreds of small samples of a uniform lot of seed corn. The samples represented varying degrees of moisture content. In a quarter of the test tubes the seed was sealed in air, in another quarter the seed was sealed in an oxygen atmosphere, in another the seed was sealed in nitrogen, and the fourth group was sealed in carbon dioxide. One group of samples were stored at room temperature, one at freezing, and a third at 25 degrees below zero centigrade.

After 6 years many of the seeds will not germinate—are dead. Others sprout nearly as well as the original sample. Oxygen and nitrogen atmospheres were injurious. If carbon

dioxide has any advantage over dead air storage, six years is too short a time to show it. The best germinations were from seed dried thoroughly before storage, sealed in air or carbon dioxide, and kept cold through the years.

Seed Processor Fined Ten Dollars

Howard D. Salins of Chicago, Ill., was prosecuted in the city court at Kokomo, Ind., May 3, on the charge of failing to comply with the state law requiring registration of materials intended to promote plant growth.

The chemistry department of Purdue University obtained of Ben Seaver, a farmer of Howard County, samples that had been treated and showed a residue of dust, altho Salins claimed he accepted remuneration only for his services.

Salins maintained that his formula is a secret one and that to register it would deprive him of the profits of its promotion.

The method of operation was for a farmer to send his seed to Salins at Chicago for treatment at a certain charge per bushel of seed treated. Results were not guaranteed; but several farmers took the stand and testified that the treatment got results.

The court fined him \$10 and costs for having technically violated the law.

Salins may have been using thiamin, known also as vitamin B₁, which is wonderfully effective in promoting the growth of some plants; but if his customers knew this they could purchase the material and do their own treating and save the cost of shipping the seed to Chicago and back.

"Use Tax" on Interstate Sales Invalid

The Supreme Court of Iowa held May 14 that the State of Iowa can not collect a "use" tax, its substitute for a sales tax on interstate sales.

This state law was enacted to levy the same tax on goods shipped into the state as on goods purchased in the state.

The law was challenged by two Chicago mail order firms, who are successful under the court order in their attempt to enjoin the state tax commission from canceling their permits to do business.



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Grain & Feed Journals
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Feedstuffs

Brewers dried grains production in April was 9,400 tons, against 8,500 tons in April, 1939, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Alfalfa meal production in April totaled 15,000 tons, against 16,000 tons in April, 1939, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Distillers dried grains production during April was 15,600 tons, against 13,400 tons in April, 1939, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Lexington, Ky.—H. D. Spears, head chemist in the feed and fertilizer department of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, died May 4. During his 30 years in the work of the Station he made many friends in the feed trade.

East Lansing, Mich.—Extraction of vitamin A from alfalfa is possible by a new process discovered and patented by three research workers of Michigan State College, H. G. Petering, P. W. Morgal and E. J. Miller. The carotene is separated from the dry meal by a solvent, at the rate of one half pound of carotene per ton of alfalfa.

Winchester, Ind.—Some of our heavy cattle feeders are complaining bitterly about the government dabbling in the corn business. What a howl will go up if the government sells corn to foreign countries below the price at which they have sealed it! Makes feeding operations pretty hard with hogs and cattle not high, then have to pay the government price for corn plus a profit, after feeding their stock out they may have to put it in competition with Argentine or other low priced beef, where they are allowed to buy corn on an open market.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for July futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

| | Minneapolis Spot | | Kansas City | |
|--------------|------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Bran | Midds. | Bran | Shorts |
| Mar. 2..... | 21.50 | 20.75 | 16.60 | 20.50 |
| Mar. 9..... | 22.50 | 21.50 | 16.60 | 20.50 |
| Mar. 16..... | 23.00 | 21.50 | 18.35 | 19.50 |
| Mar. 23..... | 23.00 | 22.00 | 16.50 | 19.90 |
| Mar. 30..... | 23.50 | 22.00 | 16.40 | 20.40 |
| Apr. 6..... | 23.50 | 23.50 | 16.70 | 20.40 |
| Apr. 13..... | 24.50 | 24.50 | 16.50 | 20.25 |
| Apr. 20..... | 24.50 | 24.50 | 17.10 | 21.10 |
| Apr. 27..... | 24.00 | 24.80 | 17.10 | 21.25 |
| May 4..... | 24.00 | 24.00 | 17.15 | 21.00 |
| May 11..... | 23.50 | 23.50 | 17.70 | 21.80 |
| May 18..... | 21.50 | 22.50 | 18.60 | 19.25 |

| | St. Louis | | Chicago | |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|
| | Bran | Shorts | Soybeans | Meal |
| Mar. 2..... | 19.45 | 22.25 | 113 1/4 | 29.20 |
| Mar. 9..... | 19.50 | 22.25 | 118 1/2 | 31.20 |
| Mar. 16..... | 19.20 | 21.75 | 111 1/2 | 29.20 |
| Mar. 23..... | 19.40 | 21.85 | 112 | 29.20 |
| Mar. 30..... | 19.50 | 22.60 | 110 1/2 | 29.20 |
| Apr. 6..... | 19.65 | 22.00 | 106 3/4 | 29.20 |
| Apr. 13..... | 19.50 | 22.25 | 106 1/4 | 29.20 |
| Apr. 20..... | 20.25 | 23.10 | 108 7/8 | 29.70 |
| Apr. 27..... | 20.35 | 23.25 | 107 1/4 | 30.20 |
| May 4..... | 20.35 | 23.15 | 109 3/4 | 29.50 |
| May 11..... | 20.70 | 23.35 | 108 1/4 | 30.70 |
| May 18..... | 19.00 | 21.65 | 91 | 27.70 |

| | Ft. Worth | Memphis | Kansas City | Chicago |
|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | Alfalfa Corn | |
| Mar. 2..... | 37.00 | 30.50 | 23.50 | 58 1/4 |
| Mar. 9..... | 37.00 | 30.50 | 23.25 | 58 3/4 |
| Mar. 16..... | 37.00 | 29.00 | 23.25 | 57 3/4 |
| Mar. 23..... | 37.00 | 30.20 | 23.25 | 59 |
| Mar. 30..... | 37.00 | 30.50 | 23.25 | 58 |
| Apr. 6..... | 37.00 | 30.50 | 23.25 | 59 3/4 |
| Apr. 13..... | 37.00 | 30.50 | 23.25 | 62 1/2 |
| Apr. 20..... | 37.00 | 30.50 | 22.75 | 67 3/4 |
| Apr. 27..... | 37.00 | 31.25 | 22.25 | 67 1/2 |
| May 4..... | 37.00 | 31.25 | 22.50 | 68 |
| May 11..... | 37.00 | 30.50 | 21.75 | 70 3/4 |
| May 18..... | 37.00 | 28.05 | 22.25 | 65 |

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts, St. Louis delivery.

Ft. Collins, Colo.—The 19th annual Cattle Feeders Day will be held May 24 at Colorado State College. H. B. Osland, head of the animal husbandry department, will report the results of tests.

Green Leaves Contain 90% of Plant Carotene

Leaves of alfalfa, soybean, sweet clover, and Johnson grass plants contain a high proportion of carotene. Much lower carotene content is found in the stems, still less in the lower part of the stems. While the leaves made up less than 50% of the weight of the plants, they contained more than 90% of the carotene in the plants, according to O. A. Leonard, at the Mississippi experiment station.

Curing the plants in the shade for from 24 to 30 hours caused loss of one-half to three-fourths of the initial amount of carotene, but curing in the sun for the same period caused still greater loss.

Central Retail Feed Ass'n to Meet

Well known and talented speakers will appear on the program for the 15th annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n to be held June 3 and 4 at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis. Among them are:

Nobel Clark, assistant dean of the college of agriculture, Madison, Wis., on "The Importance of State Experimental Programs to the Feed Industry."

Ray B. Bowden, Washington, D. C., executive vice pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, "Why We Get Together."

Jas. A. Reed, former senator from Missouri, "The Way Back."

Clifford V. Gregory, publisher, on "The Outlook for the Farmer and the Feed Dealer."

Burton Bigelow, sales counselor, "The Knack of Selling More."

Tom G. Dyer of Des Moines will conduct, C. W. Sievert of Chicago will supervise and Professor Gus. Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Chas. Van Horsen, Chicago; Dr. A. J. Pacini, Minneapolis; Frank Holt, Newark, N. J., and W. B. Griem, chief of the feed and fertilizer department of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, as experts will answer questions in a radio broadcast Monday afternoon.

Dealers are invited to send in questions before the convention opens. For each accepted question \$1 will be paid, and if the question stumps these experts the sender will receive \$5.

An interesting evening of dancing and entertainment has been arranged by the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange for the banquet Monday night in the Crystal ball room. The Steven Swedish 14-piece famous orchestra will furnish music.

At a breakfast session Tuesday morning the Salesmen's Club will hold its annual meeting, and at Tuesday morning's session the speakers will be:

Geo. Briggs, professor of agronomy, University of Wisconsin, on "New Ideas in Barley."

Hugh M. Jones, Wisconsin motor vehicle division, on "Regulation of Itinerant Truckers."

Edgar L. Warren, wage and hour division, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday the visitors will be guests of the Blatz Brewing Co., where luncheon and refreshments will be served. The annual golf tournament of the Ass'n will be held in the afternoon at the North Hills Country Club.

Texas Feed Manufacturers Elect Akins

Nearly 100 livewire representatives of the feed industry in Texas gathered at the Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, May 9, for the annual spring meeting of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. They listened to technical addresses of animal and poultry nutrition, heard government in business condemned, elected new officers, looked forward to continued progress in the feed industry during their one-day meeting. The proceedings follow:

Thursday Morning Session

PRESIDENT W. R. ARCHER, Houston, presided at the opening session.

L. E. CHURCH, Houston, pronounced the invocation.

R. E. COWAN, Ft. Worth, welcomed the delegates to the convention city. "Ft. Worth," he said, "is a cow town. Naturally it is a center for the feed and grain business."

Livestock Needs Minerals

DR. H. S. WILGUS, Jr., Ft. Collins, Colo., of the Department of Husbandry, Colorado Experiment Station, introduced by the president as "the man who discovered manganese in poultry nutrition," spoke on minerals in animal and poultry feeding. He gave a review of mineral nutrition.

"For full information on minerals, we must go back to the soil," he said. "The cycle is for plants to pick up the food elements from the soil, for animals and birds to find their food elements in the plants, and in the end to die and return to the soil to furnish nutrients for new plants.

"While we think that plants are adapted to the feeding of animals, the reverse is really true. Animals are adapted to live on what is available in plants.

"We have changed the character and composition of our plants. Drouth has had an effect. Leaching has had an effect. Over-cropping takes out elements needed by animal life. Irrigated crops have been found to contain much more mineral matter than plants without irrigation.

"Man has made use of areas suffering from natural deficiencies. This requires filling in the deficiencies for both plants and animals.

"We have speeded up production of milk, meat and eggs. This speeding up process develops new feed requirements. To maintain high production we must supplement natural feeds. We find it convenient and more economical to supplement our feeds, rather than correct deficiencies in the soil."

Calcium, phosphorus, cobalt, manganese, iodine are among mineral deficiencies found in different parts of the country under practical feeding conditions, said Dr. Wilgus.

Deficiencies must produce specific symptoms to be recognized in the feed lot. Calcium deficiency shows up where animals live on other than legume hay. Evidence is found in poor bone structure. Phosphorus deficiencies also show up on hay and grass diets. Bone meal is a commonly used and efficient supplement.

Iron deficiency is not common to farm animals, tho it is found in pigs. Copper and cobalt deficiencies are not common in this country, except for a small area in Florida.

No complicated mineral mixtures are necessary in most parts of this country. Excess of minerals may be harmful by unbalancing mineral consumption of the animals, and may be toxic when extreme.

Dr. Wilgus warned against rock phosphates as a mineral feed because of the flourine content.

Manganese carbonate has proved an unavailable source of manganese for chickens. Man-

ganese sulphate has manganese in available form.

"We use a mathematical formula for figuring minerals in formulas for feed today." Commonly found mineral deficiencies he named as sodium chloride, calcium, phosphorus, iodine, iron, manganese.

Dr. Wilgus concentrated the weight of his discussion on manganese. He recommended adding 50 parts per million of manganese (4 ounces to the ton) to chick starting and growing rations as a safety factor, warning that the calcium and phosphorus levels should be maintained at the optimum level, and not above this level.

Iodine, Dr. Wilgus said, is necessary to the formation of thyroxin in the thyroid gland. Work is still being done on investigating the proper quantities necessary in iodine deficient areas.

In another year the Colorado experiment station will have recommendations to make on the iodine requirements of poultry.

Dr. Wilgus suggested that the recommendations of the experiment stations be followed in the areas to which they apply. He pointed out the Texas station recommends 20 per cent of shorts or 10 per cent of rice bran to fill out manganese needs of poultry.

Salesmanship

VIRGINIA LYON WALKER, Houston, talked on human relations and selling, pointing out that human conduct and spirit are part of a perpetual sales program, and good selling considers the customer's viewpoint.

Government in Business

SIDNEY L. SAMUELS, Fort Worth, attorney, vigorously denounced government in business.

He bewailed the destruction of personal freedom by government bureaucracies, the curtailment of liberty, the mounting public debt, and urged a return to democratic principles of government.

Luncheon

An excellent fried chicken luncheon was

served delegates in the room adjacent to the meeting hall. Rotary calling of names made everyone acquainted.

Afternoon Session

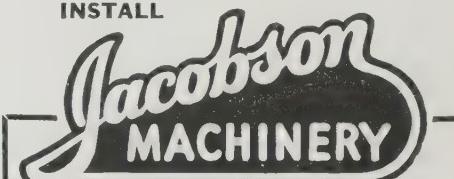
PRESIDENT ARCHER presided at the second session.

Election

ELECTION of officers, first order of business at this session, placed the following: Wiley Akins, Dallas, president; Gus E. Cranz, vice-president, and Bill Bridges, sec'y-treasurer, both of Ft. Worth. Directors include these officers and W. R. Archer, Houston; Wiley Culpepper, Beaumont; P. Frank Walsh, Bob Bridges and Clarence Taylor, Ft. Worth, and L. E. Church, Houston.

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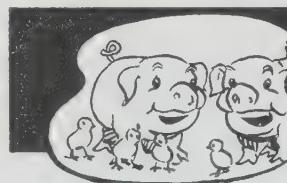


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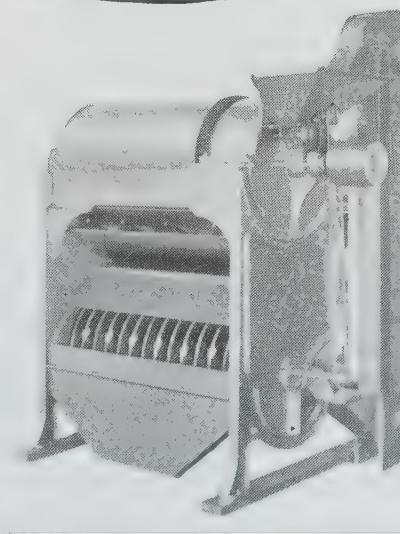
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Webster City, Ia.—Guy Spencer, who was given 30 days in jail, for selling improperly labeled poultry remedies, as reported in last number, has other black marks against him. He got 7 years for passing bad checks and was under parole, and will have to go back to Clay County after the 30 days. Promising to come back and pay 10c per dozen premium for all eggs from flocks treated with his tonic he sold \$1,000 worth of his remedy.

Washington, D. C.—On Apr. 15, it required 8.31 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed, compared with 6.50 dozen last year and 7.46 dozen for the 10-year average. This reflects mainly the low prices of eggs with feed prices almost equal to the 10-year average. Of chickens, it required 9.66 pounds to buy 100 pounds of feed, while last year 7 pounds would answer and the 10-year April average cost was 8.05 pounds of chickens. Under these conditions, with the egg-feed ratio 11 per cent less favorable than usual to producers and the chicken-feed ratio 16 per cent less favorable, poultrymen culled their laying flocks more heavily than usual during March. The unfavorable price situation and the cold, late spring have also resulted in fewer farm chicks on hand May 1, both from restricted purchases and from smaller home hatchings.—U.S.D.A.

Feeding of Chickens

By H. W. TITUS, Bureau of Animal Industry.

According to experiments conducted at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., the best proportion of protein in the diet of young growing chicks is about 21 per cent. However, in the practical feeding of chickens it is usually more economical to reduce the percentage of protein as the chicks become older. A good practice is to feed a diet that contains 20 to 21 per cent of protein until the chickens are about 12 weeks old, and then to decrease gradually the protein content to about 16 or 17 per cent by the time the pullets are ready to lay. The pullets may then be placed on a diet that has the same protein content but which is more suitable for the production of eggs.

MINERALS AND GRIT—The entire carcass of a chicken contains very nearly 4 per cent of inorganic elements, or minerals, as they are commonly called; and the entire egg contains approximately 10 per cent. For normal nutrition the chicken requires feeds containing sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, phosphorus, chlorine, iodine, iron, manganese, copper, zinc, silicon, and possibly cobalt. Some of these elements, such as iodine, iron, copper, manganese, zinc, and silicon, are required in only small quantities, whereas chickens need more of others, such as calcium and phosphorus. In laying chickens the calcium requirement is very large, and if there is a marked deficiency of this element egg production is not possible.

All the common feedstuffs contain some minerals but usually it is necessary to supply additional quantities of calcium, sodium, and chlorine, and at times it is necessary to supply some phosphorus and manganese. Calcium is supplied most satisfactorily in the form of oystershell or high-calcium limestone, sodium and chlorine in the form of common salt, phosphorus as steamed bonemeal, and manganese as manganous sulfate.

The phosphorus content of diets for growing chickens may vary from about 0.7 to 1 per cent, or even more. The calcium content should be such that the ratio of calcium to phosphorus is about 1.6 to 1, but good results will ordinarily be obtained with any ratio between about 1.3 to 1, and 2 to 1. Laying chickens require considerably more calcium than do growing chickens. The proper quantity to include in their diet depends largely on the number of eggs produced and the phosphorus content of the diet. Good results will be obtained with laying stock if the

diet contains about 1 per cent of phosphorus and 2.4 per cent of calcium. If laying chickens are fed both mash and grain, the mash should contain about 1.2 per cent of phosphorus and 4.2 per cent of calcium. When these quantities of phosphorus and calcium are fed, it is both unnecessary and undesirable to let the chickens have access to oystershell or other calcium-bearing grit.

It is desirable to add a small quantity of salt to the diet of all classes of chickens. The quantity depends on the other ingredients of the diet, but, ordinarily, 0.5 per cent will be enough to add to all-mash diets and 1 per cent to mashes with which grain is to be fed. Since there is always a possibility that the diet may be deficient in manganese, it is a good practice to add a small quantity. The manganese is easily added with the salt by using a mixture of 100 pounds of salt and 1.7 pounds of anhydrous manganous sulfate (or 2.5 pounds of manganous sulfate tetrahydrate).

If the diet contains very little or no meat scrap, meat-and-bone scrap, or fish meal, it is desirable to add a little phosphorus. This is best done by adding a small quantity of steamed bonemeal. The proper quantity to add can be stated only when the total phosphorus content of the other ingredients of the diet is known.

Chickens on range ordinarily get all the grit they need, but if they are kept in confinement without access to the soil, it is advisable to supply them with grit. The best materials to use as grit are native pebbles and river gravel, but when these are not readily available any hard nonfriable rock material may be used. If an attempt is being made to control the quantity of calcium consumed by the chickens, neither oystershell nor limestone should be used as grit.—Bull. 1841.

Diversion of Feed Tax Collections

By H. L. McGEORGE, Memphis, before Southern Feed Control Officials

When properly administered, these laws serve also as a code of ethics, a sort of Marquis of Queensberry rules for the feed manufacturers themselves. Also, and much to the amazement of many, they seem to serve the purpose of revenue measures for many of our states thru the simple process of collecting under the guise of inspection and registration fees on feed far greater sums than are actually expended in control work. That's a worn out subject of mine and we will dispense with it here. It's almost like Mark Twain's remark about the weather, "Nobody does anything about it." Everybody knows it's illegal, our legislators give us no remedy, and our manufacturers seem afraid to contest.

Perhaps our southern feeders will some day rise up and demand a reduction of the feed tax

or else have the situation remedied by placing the entire fund for the exclusive use of the administrators of our feed laws in order that more adequate inspection service may be rendered. It is interesting to observe that Mississippi, in its legislature, now in session, is attempting just this thing.

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Standards for Wheat By-Products

By J. FRAMPTON KING, Georgia State Chemist and Pres. of Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, before Southern Ass'n.

As conditions now stand a perfectly legitimate product that contains from 14.5 per cent to 15.5 per cent protein, and in low protein years has dipped to 12.50 per cent may be, and is, sold as "wheat bran." Another product, of the same designation will contain as high as 18 per cent to 20 per cent protein. Both are natural legitimate products. The same difference may obtain all the way through the various by-products—red dog, white shorts or middlings, standard middlings, gray shorts and brown shorts. If these products were bought and sold and judged on protein content, as is the case in cottonseed meal, we would have a solution of the situation, but they are not. They are bought and sold as bran, shorts, middlings, etc., without much regard to analysis.

In the case of wheat bran, based on a standard of 14 per cent protein, 3.5 per cent fat and 11 per cent crude fibre, of 80 samples analyzed 44 of which were from soft wheat, 74 were above the standard and six below. Of these six substandard samples all were from soft wheat, the lowest analysis being 13.69 per cent protein. The highest protein of those soft wheat samples of bran analyzed was 16.8 per cent. The hard wheat brans varied from a low of 16 per cent to a high of 18.5 per cent.

Twenty-one samples of bran and screenings, nine from soft wheat and 12 from hard, all showed better than 14 per cent protein. The softs ranged from 15 per cent to 17 per cent and those from hard wheat showed as high as 18.5 per cent. However, in two instances the fibre was in excess of 11 per cent.

Going on to red dog, based on a standard of 16.4-4, of 19 samples analyzed, two were substandard. Both of these were from soft wheat, but one of them showing a protein of 14 per cent was a questionable product. Those from hard wheat averaged 18 per cent, with a high of 20 per cent. Twenty-one samples of gray shorts were analyzed. Thirteen of these were from soft wheat. Against a standard of 15.00—3.5—6.00, two of these were slightly low in protein. All of those from hard wheat were above 15 per cent, ranging from 16.2 per cent to 19.3 per cent.

Thirty-nine samples of gray shorts and screenings analyzed showed two running under 15 per cent protein. These were both from soft wheat. It is interesting to note that eight of the 39 samples showed fibre in excess of 6 per cent. Brown shorts were analyzed in only two instances. Both were from soft wheat and compared with a standard of 15.00 per cent—3.50 per cent—7.50 per cent showed better than 16 per cent protein. With screenings, ten samples analyzed, all from soft wheat, all showed better than 15 per cent with no excess fibre.

Six samples of wheat standard middlings and screenings, four from hard wheat and two from soft wheat, analyzed above 15 per cent protein, but in two cases exceeded 9.50 per cent crude fibre. Compared with a standard of 14.5 per cent—3.5 per cent—8.5 per cent, one sample of wheat mixed feed from soft wheat analyzed 16 per cent protein. Twenty-seven samples with screenings, derived 22 from soft wheat and five from hard, showed two below 14.5 per cent protein. Both were from soft wheat, but the fibre in these and in four other instances was in excess of 8.5 per cent. Three samples of white shorts analyzed above 16 per cent—3.5 per cent—3.50 per cent. They were all from soft wheat.

In few instances did the products apparently legitimately run low. As a matter of fact it would appear in 90 per cent of the cases the protein standard could have been set at least a

per cent higher. This work further confirms a consistent difference in the protein of hard and soft wheat, and it might be well to consider the proposition of setting double standards. Certainly a product consistently showing a better analysis should be put in a premium class, while at the same time it would be palpably unfair to soft wheat to use the high analyses as a basis to set standards for it. Also, the matter of screenings will have to be considered.

To Check Up on Antirachitics

By H. A. HALVORSON, Minnesota Department of Agriculture

The close of 1939 completes a period of nine years during which the Minnesota laboratory has collected and assayed many cod liver oils, sardine oils, tuna oils, burbot liver oils, yeast products, and numerous dry supplements claimed to have anti-rachitic value. During this time official reports, including details of the results of vitamin D assay and other data, have been made to manufacturers, jobbers, dealers and mixers on 261 shipments. Following the close of each calendar year summaries of the results, statements of rules and regulations, outlines of methods of assay and other data of interest have been published in special pamphlets or included as supplementary reports in the regular feed bulletins.

That the few products that were labeled with guarantees in the period 1931 to 1933 only added to the confusion is evidenced by the following quotation from Minnesota's report of 1933 assays:

"Only a small number of the 53 samples reported herein were labeled with definite statements regarding the vitamin D content. Several were directed to be used 'only or solely for poultry and chick feeding,' and were claimed to have been tested for vitamin A content by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia method, and for vitamin D by feeding tests with rats and chicks. Others were stated to be 'extremely potent in vitamin A and D.'

"A few products were shown to be 'biologically tested in our own laboratories' and to conform to all U. S. P. requirements. One product bore the notation 'not U. S. P., but high in vitamin D content.' Several oils were claimed to have 500 units of vitamin A and 250 units of vitamin D. Another was labeled to have 14,000 units vitamin A and 7,000 units vitamin D. Sardine oils were guaranteed to have been tested by feeding to day-old chicks for periods of from six to eight weeks at $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent, the oil being the sole source of vitamin D, with the result that the chicks were protected against the developments of rickets.

"One brand of concentrated cod liver oil was uniformly labeled with the statement '1/2 per cent level,' which was interpreted, during the early period of testing when most cod liver oils were recommended in amounts of 1 per cent of an all-mash ration, to be a claim that this oil was equal to eight times the strength of the average cod liver oil. Recently, however, distributors have recommended the use of cod liver oils at levels lower than 1 per cent and

occasionally at less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. Irradiated yeast mixtures and other finely powdered vitamin D supplements were found to have recommendations either on the labels or in circulars showing the amount to be fed to poultry and livestock.

"The above cursory review of the guarantees and statements made on vitamin D carriers is convincing proof of the lack of uniformity in labeling vitamin D products. It is not surprising that the purchasers are at a loss to know what brands to use."

While the situation with respect to proper declaration of guarantees during the last two years seems to be about 85 per cent satisfactory (credit was given for satisfactory condition if brand was either labeled or registered with a guarantee), there is considerable room for improvement in the potency of the various brands. In addition, it may be said that while conditions are vastly better now than in the period 1932-1935, further work of educational and regulatory nature is required.

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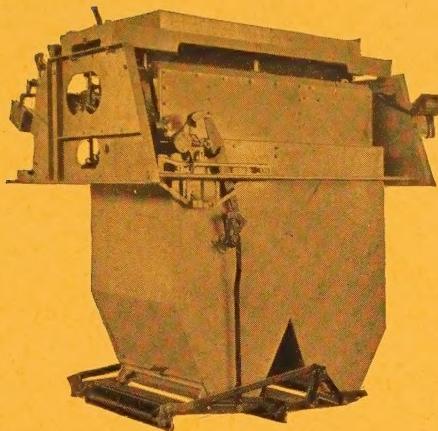
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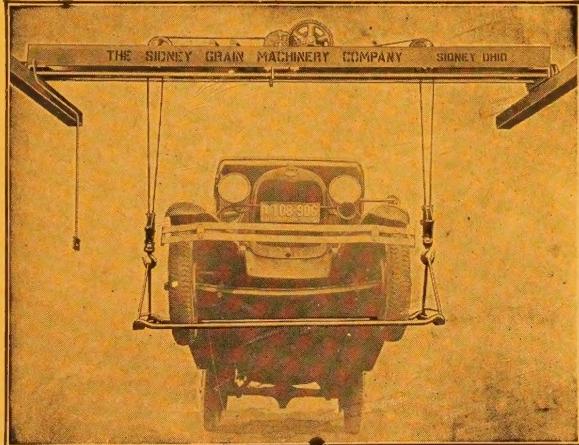
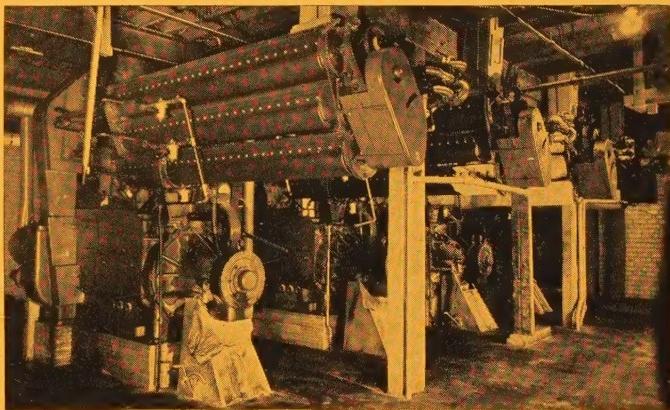
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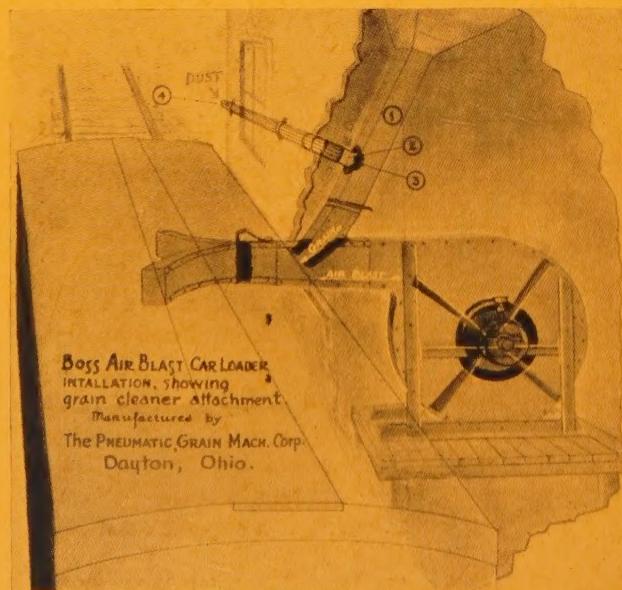
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